The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,987.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Shaw, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Madras	17
„ Carwar	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Narrakel	8	„ Viragapatam	20
„ Alleppy	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopaulpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
„ Galle	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	23
„ Negapatam	15		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Fao	28
„ Guadur	13	„ Bushire	29
			Aug.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	3
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	19	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	23	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£16	Including Wines at Table.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay [illegible] 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. baggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 1l. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers direct between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class..........£13 | Second Class..........£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-15 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and bay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of h India Steam Navigation Company.

SHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag nese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to tish Ports, via Suez Canal, are received Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and tion by the Company's regular lines of

or freight and passage apply to OYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION

Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,900 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, T Cloth, Madapollams, &c.

- 2 Bales No. 40 Mule Twist.
- 50 Boxes Blue Mottled Bar Soap.
- 3 Drums Soft Soap.
- 50 Kegs Black Paint.
- 28 ditto Patent Dried Paint.

A few articles of Oilmanstores, Cheroots, Tea, &c.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Boree Bunder, 25 bags Linseed, partly damaged, on account and risk of Consignees.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard. Handsome Carriages of various descriptions, such as Mail Phaeton, Brougham, Buggy, &c., &c.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THREE DWELLING-HOUSES SITUATED AT PARELL.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th July, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 10,602 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design, and internally are in many respects fitted up and such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

CRAWFORD & Co.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,
Just landed, from
LILLYWHITE, BARTLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALINGS, comprising

BATS,
Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled;
Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled;
Plain and Best Polished Practice; Presentation;

BALLS,
Double and Treble Seamed;
BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, and all Sundries.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London.

JAMES McCABE.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class........£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ „ Second Class........£ 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one"—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1869, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
	&c.	&c.

5 feet in length can be transported on a ship's ready for immediate use on arrival.

d for conveying passengers, carrying cargo

es of a steamer 43 feet long, amount the consumption of fuel being the crew required.

y designed for river navigation of water.

OATS BUILT ABROAD.

EDLEY,

Poplar, London.

Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY,

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

THE s.s. PERSIA, Captain G. Merello, will be DESPATCHED on SATURDAY MORNING, the 1st July 1871.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

NOVELTY IN DRAMA.

GO AND SEE, AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 30TH JUNE,

JEHANBUX AND GOOLROOKHSAR,

A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS,

With new Dresses and new Songs with new improvement in Sensational Scenes.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

ON SATURDAY, THE 1st JULY, 1871.

SHAKUNTALA.

(In the English language.)

Doleful Tragedy of

"VILIKINS AND HIS DINAH."

LO STUDIO.

☞ FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE PLAY BILLS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 28th July 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1871.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS will be glad to hear from Lieutenant JAMES LAWTIE FAGAN, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, about his Unadjusted Account.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

WANTED, for employment in the LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT, Shikarpoor Collectorate, THREE OVERSEERS, who must have a fair knowledge of English, on a salary ONE HUNDRED RUPEES a month, with BATTA at the rate of FORTY RUPEES a month when travelling, and the prospect of speedy promotion if satisfaction is given. None need apply but those who have a knowledge of SURVEYING and LEVELLING, and have had experience in preparing PLANS and ESTIMATES, and who can produce Certificates to this effect. Applications with copies of Certificates to be sent to the LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

ROBERT GOMPERTZ,
Local Funds Executive Engineer, Shikarpoor Collectorate.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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North-Western Dak Company.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and the following—

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LIME JUICE and GLYCERINE	0 14	1 0
Ditto Ditto (double size)	1 6	1 10

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

The cheapest and best NIGHT LIGHT, will burn for 18 hours	3 8	4 0

DE LA RUE'S

PLAYING CARDS.

FIGURED MOGULS	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto per dozen	10 0	11 8
FINE HARRY'S	1 4	1 6
Ditto per dozen	14 0	16 0
GOLD MOGULS (Patent Ivory)	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto per dozen	16 0	18 0

BULL AND COMPANY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE SELECTION OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

In Boxes of 100 each, as follows;—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CAMILLA REIJNAS	10 0	12 0
Ditto REGALIA	12 8	14 0
JULIANA REG CHICAS	13 8	15 0
Ditto TRABUQUILLOS	9 8	11 0
Ditto REIJNAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto WILL O' THE WISP (Regalia)	12 8	14 0
Ditto Ditto Ditto Coushas	12 8	14 0
MUTUAL FRIEND REIJNAS	16 8	18 0
Ditto Ditto GLOBOS	19 0	21 0
COLLEEN BAWN REGALIAS	7 8	9 0
Ditto Ditto REIJNAS	6 0	7 8
HANS BRUTMAN IMPERIOS	8 8	10 0
Ditto Ditto TRABUCOS	9 8	11 0
AMPHION REIJNAS	9 0	10 8
Ditto COUCHAS	10 0	12 0
HAMLET LONDRES	7 8	9 0
Ditto BLANCOS	8 8	10 0
BOHEMIAN REGALIAS	10 8	12 0
Ditto COUCHAS	9 8	11 0

COPE'S CIGARETTOS.

BOUQUET BRAND, in Boxes of 100	2 8	3 0
Ditto Ditto of 1,000	25 0	30 0

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICES.

Now Ready, 25pp. 8vo. Price Two Annas.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOMBAY LOCAL PRESS REGARDING THE PROPOSED REFORM OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

ESTATE of the late Major CHARLES JOHN DARRAH, Royal Engineers, Commandant Bombay Sappers and Miners.—ANY PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ABOVE, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

JAMES H. R. CRUICKSHANK, Captain R.E.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 23rd June 1871.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mr. A. L. ESTILL has hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our FIRM is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
by their Constituted Attorneys,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1871.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., for the half year ending 31st December 1870, WILL BE PAID to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE.—From 1st July 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 PER CENT per annum will be allowed on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCE from Rupees One Thousand up to a Lac, but no Interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rupees One Thousand.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is hereby CONVENED for THURSDAY the 13th day of JULY next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, for the purpose of confirming the Special and other Resolutions carried at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of June 1871.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SUDANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 22nd June 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES standing on the CALCUTTA and BOMBAY REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, were FORFEITED on the 22nd day of June 1871, for NON-PAYMENT of the FIRST INSTALMENT of the 6th CALL and accrued Interest.

Calcutta Register—Nos. 1,441, 636, 654, 669, 920, 1,514, 2,575, 1,747, 1,748, 1,759, 561, 645, 652, 812, 965, 1,890, 4,209, 4,808, 5,600, 5,850, 1,456, 5,122, 5,123.

Bombay Register—Nos. 5,282, 3,976, 3,974, 5,378, 4,134, 5,983, 2,767, 4,581, 4,582, 4,612, 1,794, 1,803, 1,341, 4,858, 3,650, 2,783, 5,846, 5,070, 4,869, and 5,498.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of FREDERICK ROBINS, late of Sehore, in Malwa, in Central India, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died intestate, at Sehore aforesaid, on the 25th day of December 1869 (Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 25th day of May 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, one of the Partners of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, and one of the constituted Attorneys of EMILY ROBINS, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the said Frederick Robins, deceased) are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Charles James Groom, at the Office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last-mentioned period the said Administrator will distribute the Estate of the said Frederick Robins, deceased, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.—Dated this 6th day of June 1871.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Solicitors to Charles James Groom, the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA, 1st and 2nd CLASS TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after THIS DATE, until the 30th September next, from BOMBAY or BYCULLA to POONA, at the following REDUCED FARES, viz.

First Class..........Rs. 75 | Second Class..........Rs. 38

These Tickets will entitle the Holders to make Four Journeys to Poona and back at any time within two months from the date of Issue; and will be available by any Passenger Train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from Bombay or Byculla to Poona, and four Coupons for the Return Trip. Only one Coupon can be used on one day, and they will not be transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the Holder starts on the day it is to be used in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be recognised unless it is so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on which day J. A. FORBES, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions:—

RESOLUTION No. I.

As Act No. II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made:—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:—

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be specially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

RESOLUTION No. II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

RESOLUTION No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the extent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the Bench of Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

RESOLUTION No. IV.

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all offices to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

AMENDMENT.

The following will be proposed by Captain Hancock, and seconded by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., as an amendment of the above:—

RESOLUTIONS.—That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid Secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle, and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore, but that in order to facilitate business the supervision and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council, selected from the Bench of Justices, and composed of not more than 40 members, one-half the number to be Europeans and half Natives, the Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio President of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually, one-half by Government and one-half by the Bench of Justices, vacancies being filled up as they occur by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted as at present by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of the expenditure and the approval of contracts, and that no work or proceeding involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council shall have power to resolve itself into Committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be ex-officio Member of all such Committees.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 14 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
[illegible] rs, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bunting Twine.	Paper for Mill [illegible].
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint [illegible], of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO TOSTO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 33 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—[illegible]
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. in Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE

NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed, in prime condition. The present batch is quite equal to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARET,

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of BORDEAUX.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, light Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts.	10
Ditto ditto ditto	„	pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	qts.	12
Ditto ditto	„	pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, good Dinner Wine	„	qts.	16
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„	„	16
ST. JULIEN	„	„	18
SAUTERNE	„	„	21
MUSCAT FRONTIGNAN	„	pts.	18

GERMAN WINES,

By H. and G. HIRSCH, of MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay,
J. NEUBERG.

STILL HOCK.

			Rs.
HOCHHEIMER	per doz.	qts.	26
Ditto	„	„	48
MARCOBRUNNER	„	„	41
NEROBERGER	„	„	38
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„	35
RAUENTHALER	„	„	34
RUDESHEIMER	„	„	30
OPPENHEIMER	„	„	21
RIESSLING	„	„	15

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—		
G. H. Mumm & Co.	Rs. 28	per doz.
STILL HOCKS:—		
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„
Rüdesheimer	„ 24	„
Johannisberger	„ 30	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Do. do. Blue capsule	„ 45	„
CLARETS:—		
Chateau de Frands	„ 16	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„
BRANDIES:—		
S. W. S. 1863 Vintage	„ 18	„
S. W. S. 1865	„ 20	„
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 22	„
Cautier Frères	„ 24	„
Bianchy Frères	„ 28	„
Jules Robin & Co.	„ 22	„
BEER:—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	„ 6	„
ITALIAN WINES:—		
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12	„
Barbera Amaro Spumante	„ 14	„
Ditto Secco	„ 14	„
Lachetto	„ 14	„
Barolo	„ 14	„
Nebiolo	„ 14	„
Grasello	„ 14	„
Vermouth	„ 16	„
„	„ 20	„
OLIVE OIL:—		
Genuine Italian	„ 8	„

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—

"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 28th June 1871.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8 }	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8 }	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8 }	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8 }	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, ¾ plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c. &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*+, Rs. 80*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33. Rs. 38.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 3[illegible].

CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 28.	CHABLIS—	20*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	42*.	RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.	HOCHHEIMER—	Rs. 21*.
COGNAC—			Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.		RUM—Rs. 22-8.	
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.		GENEVA—Rs. 19.	
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.		BITTERS—Rs. 20.	
MARSALA—Rs. 16.		MADEIRA—Rs. 36.	

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, white and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in posts*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by ourselves.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Motans & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our Offices.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time. On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,
LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs., Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

FOR

H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their

AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
TANDUM HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
SINGLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroms, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved. Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies; is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, for the POONA SEASON, on reasonable terms. Terms may be ascertained on application.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, a first-class COLLARD and COLLARD full compass GRAND SQUARE PIANO, second-hand, but in thorough repair and perfect order. TO BE SOLD a BARGAIN in consequence of the Owner leaving for England. To be seen at

SOUNDY AND Co.'s
MUSIC SALOONS, HUMMUM STREET.

USEFUL TO
SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS
IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Basket, secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in.....Rs. 10

Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in........Rs. 5

THE TOURISTS' PATENT POCKET TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1¼ in. in depth.—Price Rs. [illegible]

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	Rs. 30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case.	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto [illegible] in	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1	
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tube	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS.

OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

In Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts.........Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .... „ 25
Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

Infants may be nurtured, and the Amah entirely dispensed with, by using the

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MESSRS. MILLER AND RICHARD'S EXTRA HARD METAL.

THE undersigned keep in stock a supply of the LEADING FOUNTS, also of FANCY and JOBBING TYPE, METAL FURNITURE, BRASS RULES, CASES, &c. This Type is unsurpassed for durability and economy, as is shown by its adoption in over one hundred and sixty of the leading Newspaper Offices of the United Kingdom.

A liberal discount will be given from list prices on orders for considerable amount. Orders for Type, Presses, and other Printing requirements, transmitted through the undersigned, will be executed on favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 1st April 1871.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ ANNA for ONE POUND, or 1¼ ANNA per POUND for TWO POUNDS AND UPWARDS. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the Arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Letters, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed rather dull. Little doing in other shares.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/8d
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	40 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th June, 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. A. Wetherall, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Adam.

The following arrangements in the 22nd N. I. are confirmed:—

Major Blakeney officiated as Commandant, Captain Adam as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Hobson as Wing Officer, the two latter in addition to their respective duties, from the 2nd to the 8th May 1871, vice Beale.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall to officiate as Commandant, Major Blakeney as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain Adam as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th May 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Indore Station Order, dated 1st June 1871, appointing Lieutenant Lynch, 14th N. I., Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain Strong.

15th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 7th June 1871, directing Lieutenant Blankshard Second Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

Poona, 28th June, 1871.

Major J. H. Malcolmson, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

16th Regiment N. I.—Captain C. W. Yonger, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Major L. H. Sibthorpe, Staff Corps, qualified at Hythe as first class Instructor of Musketry.

The service of Serjeant William H. Miller, 96th Foot, in attached list, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General for employment in the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon W. D. Rogerson, 9th Brigade, from date of departure for 30 days to Bombay, on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 28th June, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. M. S. the following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon Parcell arrived from Deolalee to do duty with the 13th Regiment.

Assistant Apothecary Hanson, from 56th to 49th Regiment, and Assistant Apothecary West to 56th Regiment.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. M. S. the proportion of charcoal and sheeries sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 217 of 1870 for Barracks will be issued to the Hospitals British Troops in the Division.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June 29.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain C. Grant are replaced at the disposal of Government, for employment under the Political Department.

Captain W. M. Ducat, R.E., having returned to duty on the 2[illegible] April last, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to that officer by G. O. No. 25[illegible], dated 8th April 1869, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Major M. R. Haig, Staff Corps, Settlement Officer, Right Bank Survey, Sind.

Colonel J. Jones, R.E., has been appointed to act as Mint Master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Colonel J. A. Ballard, or until further orders.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and acting Conductor Martin Haughey to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and acting Sub-Conductor Augustus Harman (since deceased) to be Sub-Conductor, from the 24th January 1871, vice McMorrow, retired.

Magazine Sergeant and acting Sub-Conductor John Edward Humphrys, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 7th June 1871, vice Harman, deceased.

Magazine Sergeant Edward Lawrence to be acting Sub-Conductor, from the 7th June 1871, vice Humphrys, promoted.

The following appointment is made:—

Colonel J. Shakleton, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, during the absence of Colonel Anderson, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, 8th Foot, is attached to the Commissariat Department as a probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for duty, until further orders.

In accordance with the practice in the Bengal Presidency, Government is pleased to permit the issue in kind of the second pair of trowsers to Field Batteries when required, instead of the authorized compensation, but Commanding Officers must indent for them in their Annual Clothing Requisitions, as usual. Batteries availing themselves of this permission will not be able to claim compensation afterwards as a right.

G. G. O. No. 110 of 1864.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent for the Mekran Coast (Gwadur) till further orders.

Captain C. Grant, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, till further orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major G. R. C. Westropp to be Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Maratha Country.

Captain E. W. West to be second in Command Kolhapoor Local Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapoor.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 18 of Act II. of 1864, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Captain S. B. Miles, Acting Second Assistant to the Resident at Aden, with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of that Settlement.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmednuggur District.

Mr. L. Anderson to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Kurrachee District until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, from the 23rd instant, under sections 11 and 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., assumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 28th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, is appointed a Member of the Central Committee for Departmental Examination.

Mr. H. L. Wright acted as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Northern Division, from 5th to 16th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. B. Spry acted as Junior Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur from 1st April to 4th June 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. J. DaSilva has been appointed to act as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium from the 1st instant, during the absence of Mr. [illegible] on one month's privilege leave.

[illegible] Nairne, C.S., is appointed Supernumerary Assistant [illegible] Collector of Poona.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R.E., received charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer Central Division, from Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E., on the afternoon of the [illegible] June 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon W. Gray, M.B., to act as Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, vice Dr. Young, on leave.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Captain C. E. Fisher and Major E. L. Taverner respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Districts, on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

Major M. Haig and Captain A. J. Doig respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Districts, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

Mr. J. B. Adams, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Survey, is allowed 20 days' leave for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay, to appear before the Central Vernacular Examination Committee for examination in the Marathi language.

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Survey, joined his appointment this day, in the forenoon.

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Rutnagherry Survey, has been temporarily attached to the Poona and Nassick Survey.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, N. D.

Mr. Manoba Moroba to act as fourth grade Inspector of Police during the absence of Mr. Inspector Hurree Narayen, on three months' privilege leave, from the 25th April 1871.

Mr. Ramkrishna Dajee is temporarily appointed City Inspector of Ahmedabad, vice Rao Saheb Gujjanand Vitthal, on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Ambalal Sakerlal, M.A., LL.B., is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Surat, vice Mr. Thacoredas Lalbhai.

Azum Hurvuchram Sutwuchram, First Karkoon of Unklesur, in the Broach Collectorate, acted as Mamlutdar of that talooka from the 16th December 1870 to 25th January 1871, both days inclusive.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Ganesh Satey and Mr. Bhowanrao Vishnoo respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dufturdar of Tanna in the afternoon of the 3rd June 1871.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, District Deputy Collector of Kaira, relinquished charge of the special duties to which he was deputed in the Punch Mahals in the forenoon of the 12th June 1871.

Azum Jethalal Hurribhai, First Karkoon of Sanund, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, acted as Mamlutdar of that talooka from 3rd November 1869 to 2nd January 1870.

Azum Bapoojee Bulwant, First Karkoon of Dhuboo, officiated as Mamlutdar of that talooka from 10th August to 6th September 1869, and from 2nd October 1869 to 17th April 1870, both days in each case inclusive.

Messrs. B. E. Winter and F. B[illegible]ck respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector of Tanna in the forenoon of the 8th June 1871.

Mr. Rungajee Moroba is appointed City Inspector of Broach during the absence on special duty of Mr. Ramkrishna Dajee or until further orders.

Mr. H. V. Seymour Fitzgerald received charge of the office of Second Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, on the 16th June 1871, before office hours.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Nassick, resumed charge of his office from Mr. S. Hammick on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

Messrs. F. Birkbeck and Jugjivundas Khoosaldas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector of Surat on the forenoon of the 5th June 1871.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him from the 18th May to 14th June 1871, both days inclusive, and resumed charge of his duties as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Nassick in the forenoon of the 15th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Native Infantry—Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Logan, vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 10th June 1871.

Captain B. G. Vyvyan, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Hamilton. Dated 10th June 1871.

19th Native Infantry—Ensign E. J. G. Lewis, 62nd Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hill, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 10th June 1871.

30th Native Infantry—Major C. C. Ekins, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Huxham, on furlough. Dated 10th June 1871.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—

Lieutenant A. E. S. Preston, 11th Hussars; Captain H. W. Scriven, 2-25th Foot; Private J. Dawson, 37th Foot; Lieutenant R. W. Dalgety, 65th Foot; Ensign A. T. Weller, 65th Foot; Ensign J. E. Mein, 96th Foot; Private C. Whittenbury, 96th Foot.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 24th January last, directing Staff Surgeon J. G. Faught, in medical charge Murree Depot, to proceed to Rawulpindee, and to take over charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British troops, as a temporary measure.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Commanding Troops at Port Blair and Nicobar Islands, dated the 26th April last, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, M.D., at the disposal of the Officiating Superintendent for employment in the Civil Department of the settlement, during the absence, on duty, of Dr. W. H. Rean.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 7th January last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. H. Climo, M.D., to take medical charge of the drafts leaving Allahabad on the 8th idem, for Cawnpore and Gwalior.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 29th May, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly to proceed to Roorkee, in view to his receiving medical charge of the depot of Bengal Sappers and Miners, on the march of the head-quarters of that corps to Chuckrata.

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 1st April last, appointing the following officers to do duty at the convalescent depot at Murree, during the hot season:—

- Captain G. W. Morland, 1-6th Foot.
- Captain G. H. Trotman, 2-6th Foot.
- Lieutenant W. K. Westropp, 41st Foot.
- Lieutenant H. O. M. Turnbull, 1-6th Foot.
- Lieutenant T. S. Clarke, 2-60th Foot.
- Lieutenant C. P. Smith, 38th Foot.
- Lieutenant H. Kilgour, 1-5th Foot.
- Ensign T. A. Campion, 1-5th Foot.
- Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, 38th Foot.

To do duty at the Cliffden Barracks.

Captain D. K. Evans, 1-6th Foot, Lieutenant G. M. Richmond, 36th Foot.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 27th May, making the following medical arrangements, vice Surgeon J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal Cavalry, proceeded on leave:—

Assistant Surgeon Fokeer Chunder Ghose to relieve Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer of the medical charge of the Doaba outposts, as a temporary measure.

Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer to assume medical charge of the 16th Bengal Cavalry and Brigade Staff, on being relieved.

Surgeon J. J. McDermott, M.D., to assume temporary medical charge of the 16th Bengal Cavalry and Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 29th May, directing Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M.D., doing duty with the 6th Native Infantry, to proceed to Meean Meer for duty.

Agra Station Order, dated the 27th May, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, doing duty with the 1st Native Infantry, to proceed to Meerut and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of the circle for duty.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 31st May, appointing Captain H. H. Birch, 27th Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 2nd June, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 3rd May, appointing Ensign H. A. Sawyer, Commanding Detachment 29th Native Infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Captain C. W. Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, proceeding on sick leave.

Dated the 1st June, appointing Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Commanding Detachment 29th Native Infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on sick leave, of Captain C. W. Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, relieving Ensign Sawyer.

106th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 29th May, appointing Lieutenant C. F. Gleig, Instructor of Musketry, temporarily to act as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, there being no other qualified officer available.

7th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 31st May, appointing Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, on the departure of Captain and Adjutant G. Logan, on furlough, and attaching the last named officer to the regiment.

11th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 27th May, appointing Captain A. J. Stead, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain H. G. Becher, on leave.

15th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd May, appointing Captain K. E. S. Smith, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain D. W. Inglis, officiating Wing Officer, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars—Captain M. S. Saunders, to Hyderabad, Deccan, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant A. L. Pringle, C Battery 19th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant S. M'K. Fulton, C Battery 8th Brigade, to Mussoorie, from the 23rd May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant H. W. Trench, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Quartermaster W. Mackie, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion—Captain and Paymaster J. J. Bailey, to Mussoorie, from the 10th June to the 8th August, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Major T. L. Bell, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 14th June to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. G. Cockburn, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 12th June to the 12th October, on private affairs.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant C. E. G. Burr, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot—Captain F. Cochran, to Mussoorie, from the 26th June to the 30th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

89th Foot—Lieutenant A. G. Godwin Austen, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Macbean, to Dhurumsala, from the 15th June to the 14th October, on private affairs.

105th Foot—Lieutenant J. J. Davy, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion—Brevet Colonel W. A. Fyers, C.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain K. E. B. Bond, attached to the 3rd Native Infantry, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th June 1871.

RIDING-MASTERS—QUARTERMASTERS—PAY—COURTS MARTIAL.

The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished:—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that an officer, acting for a Quartermaster or Riding-master, who is under arrest, shall receive an allowance of two shillings per diem, the amount to be deducted from the pay of the permanent incumbent, if found guilty of the offence for which he shall have been tried.

G. O. 185 of 1868.

BOOKS.

The attention of Commanding Officers is invited to G. O. No. 376 of 1869, para. 3, laying down that indents for religious books are to be submitted through the office of the Adjutant General.

STAFF—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Adverting to G. O. No. 18 of 1871, laying down rules in regard to the allowances for the Command of Forts, it is announced for general information that Government has ruled that the post of Fort Adjutant must be considered a staff appointment, which entitles the incumbent whilst on leave to a moiety of his staff salary.

HOME ORDERS—SCHOOLS—DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

Horse Guards' General Order No. 21, (Schools) of 1871, is re-published for information.

The Commander-in-Chief directs, with reference to this order, that no school assistant is to be appointed until he has become a thoroughly drilled soldier:—

"The frequent and unnecessary withdrawal of school assistants from their duties at the regimental school, being calculated to give rise to much inconvenience in carrying on the instruction, it is essential that a limit should be put to their absence, which, in future, is to be required only for the following purposes, viz: attendance during musketry drill, and at one parade a week, and on occasions when they are absolutely wanted for some urgent regimental duty.

"The Schoolmaster will record in his register every occasion on which a soldier assistant is absent from the school."

RETURNS—FORMS—MEDICAL DEPT.—CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

With reference to G. O. No. 55 of 1870, the Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces, has intimated that sufficient attention is not paid to the size of the paper on which the Nominal Returns of Convalescents, referred to in that order is to be made out, and that this interferes with the binding of the Returns into volumes.

It is also reported that the returns are frequently so carelessly filled up, that the valuable information, it was hoped would be obtained from them, is lost.

The Commander-in-Chief calls special attention to these matters and desires that the following rules be scrupulously observed in the preparation of this return:—

1st. The size and texture of the paper to be demi-royal hand-laid, 22 inches in length and 7½ inches in breadth.

2nd. Twelve names only are to be entered in one sheet.

3rd. A space of four inches to be left in the centre for binding.

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS—RETURNS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To enable Medical Officers of convalescent depots to make themselves acquainted with the antecedents of their patients, the medical history sheet of each man is invariably to accompany him to the convalescent depot.

G. O 42 of 1871.

At the end of the season, if the man rejoins his corps, the document will be returned with him; or if invalided to England, the medical history sheet will accompany him home.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Clara	Nelson	London, March 13.
	Cashmere (s)	Avern	London, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Donna Maria	Meikle	Amsterdam.
	Lion	Ingram	Pondicherry.
	Zanzibar	Gilmore	Batavia.

The ship Sir Charles Napier, Jenkins, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

June 26 Bellona (s) .... Jeffrey .... Liverpool, May 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 25 Paul Morei .... Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchis (s), 2 packages hardware, M Talub.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 3 casks pumice stone, A H Tyebjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Surat (s), 45 cases yellow metal sheets, R Narron.

Mooltan (s), 1 cask sherry, E N Colabawala & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 82 bales rags, D Ookerda, 60 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 7 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 25 bales cotton, D Samjee; 115 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 177 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Erimiuta, 500 bales cotton, G. Trebhowandass.

Charles Bal, 2,400 bags linseed, C S Nandurshaw; 52 bales cotton, N Bomanjee; 8 bales hides, H C Jetaker; 200 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.

Mary Stenhouse, 42 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.

Mooltan (s), 101 bales wool, N Khuttow; 46 bales wool, J Chalaram, 50 bales wool, P Purshoodass; 35 bales wool, V Jairam; 76 bales wool, C Nursey.

Flying Venus, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 2 bales cotton, and 2 cases shellac, A Blascheck & Co; 25 cases ganjah, P Rurruckchund.

Mooltan (s), 82 bales cotton, C Esmail & Co; 21 bales skins, H Naina & Co; 8 bales hides, G Russool & Co; 25 bales skins, M A Surajoodin & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mooltan (s), 700 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 102 bales cotton, R Ragoonath.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan (s), 5 chests indigo, L Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bob[illegible] (s), 194 bales cotton, D Rutuagur & Co; 45 bales cotton, D Vussonjee & Co.

Travancore, (s), 9 chests M opium, R Buldew.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 4	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	
China	,, 5	2 P.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
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Price, per Copy 0 4

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Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0
Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BYTHELL—June 29th, at Bombay, Reginald, son of Captain and Mrs. Bythell, aged one year and eight months.

COOPER—June 28th, at Byculla, Francis F. Cooper, late Chief Steward P. & O. Company's Service, and Proprietor of the Fitzgerald Hotel, aged 41 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULCHER—June 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of E. H. Bulcher, Esq., Mysore Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

INGELS—June 17th, at Seebsaugor, in Upper Assam, the wife of Lionel Ingels, Esq., of a son.

SHARP—June 22nd, at Porto Novo, South Arcot District, the wife of F. R. H. Sharp, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MANSON—PEREIRA—June 19th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. M. Lamert, C. F. Manson, to Selina Augusta Pereira.

MOWLE—WHITE—June 22nd, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. R. Mitchel, Richard Mowle, Esq., Bengal Pilot Service, to Jane, 3rd daughter of Albert H. White, Engineer.

TRONSON—DANIELL—June 22nd, at Hissar, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Edward O'Hanlon Tronson, of the Punjaub Police, to Charlotte Jane, only daughter of the late M. Daniell, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

THE Bench of Justices will be asked to determine to-day whether the executive power of the Municipality shall remain in the hands of one officer or be entrusted to a Board or Council. This is the real issue raised by Mr. Forbes; and it is important that the Justices should keep it constantly in mind during a debate in which spicy personalities will probably be made to do duty for arguments on the abstract principles of a good municipal Constitution. Now, the principal merit of that Act II. of 1865, which is now so bitterly denounced by men who have forgotten what was the state of Bombay before 1865, is that it transferred to one Commissioner the administrative authority previously held by a Committee. Although Mr. Crawford has not much honour in his own city, the Municipality under his rule has been efficient, if it has also been extravagant. Abolish the office of Commissioner, and assign its functions to a Council composed of any number, from sixteen up to forty, of gentlemen who have little spare time to devote to public affairs, and the result will be inefficiency combined with extravagance. A good deal of excellent administrative work is done by unpaid men in English municipalities; but we have not in Bombay a class of well to-do men, who have retired from business and want some occupation that will bring them consideration rather than profit, and with whom the ranks of Aldermen and Town Councillors in England are regularly recruited. It is not an uncommon thing at home to find a man willing to take the office of Mayor—which is very far from being a sinecure in a large city, not only without getting any pay for the attention he gives to the affairs of his fellow-citizens, but with the knowledge that he will be compelled to spend £4,000 or £5,000 a-year out of his own pocket in charity and hospitality. It is superfluous to remark that any Englishman who had £5,000 a-year to spend would not stop to spend it in Bombay; and most of our mercantile and professional men are in these days such mere birds of passage, in many cases living more than half their time out of the Presidency town, that it would be a farce to make them responsible for work which requires a close and constant attention to details. As for the natives, the time has not yet come for handing over to them the Municipal administration of Bombay. A Town Council of natives might be trusted to reduce taxation, but would it set a proper value on public improvements? If the rule were adopted here of reducing expenditure within the limits that seemed reasonable to a majority of the ratepayers, the chances are we should have to go without a Municipality altogether.

It is of no use flinching from the acknowledgment that, in the present circumstances of Bombay, to give stability to the municipal government of the place it is necessary to have as chief of the executive an official paid to devote his whole time to public business and having absolute authority to conduct the administration in the way that seems to him expedient. We hear it urged that Mr. Crawford is paid too highly for his services; but Rs. 2,500 a month, the salary of an up-country Collector, is equivalent to Rs. 3,000 a month in Bombay; and surely the post of Municipal Commissioner is more onerous and important than that of a Collector. As we have already suggested, the best plan for economizing the money of the tax-payers would be to create one strong executive for the whole island, instead of forcing the people to pay for the maintenance of half a dozen different establishments. Why should we have a costly Municipality to collect and spend the local rates of the town, an equally costly Public Works Department to levy fees along the foreshore, a Collector's department to gather in the land revenue of the Government, and a Harbour Board to look after the affairs of the port? Would it not be possible to combine the duties of all these various departments, by appointing one Commissioner for both town and harbour, with one Executive Engineer to attend to drainage, reclamation, and water works, and one officer specially qualified for watching over the interests of the shipping trade? This would be a real reform, securing to us all the advantages of unity and vigour of administration, with the saving of many lacs of rupees; and we cannot but think that, now the Government is busy organising a new Port Trust, the time is propitious for insisting on the desireableness of such a change.

Ought not the people, then, to have any voice in the management of their own affairs? Certainly, the principle is a sound one that there should be a Council, representing the ratepayers, to see that taxes are levied fairly on all classes and to keep the yearly expenditure of the Executive officer within reasonable limits. The intention of the Act of 1865 was to fix this responsibility on the Bench of Justices—a body which represents only two classes of the community, the Europeans and the wealthy natives, the latter having a working majority. The Bench has generally neglected its duty of checking the Commissioner's extravagant tendencies. It has always voted obediently any increase of salary that was proposed; and, in the only instance in which it took the initiative with regard to finance, when it decided to reduce the house-tax and impose duties on certain necessaries of life, it did a more grievous wrong to the poor people whose interests it was constituted to protect than has been done by all Mr. Crawford's errors put together. Recent experience of the working of a Finance Committee shows that a well-selected Town Council might be expected to do more justice to the ratepayers, both in raising revenue equally from all classes and in cutting down expenditure; and, far from having any objection to the proposal to have some of the members of such a Council elected by the householders, we think it would be a very good thing to try, on a small scale, the experiment of giving the general body of ratepayers the right to choose a limited number of representatives. There seems to us to be now a general agreement of opinion on this point, that the Bench of Justices should be superseded by a Council animated by a stronger feeling of responsibility to the community, and more capable of taking a useful part in the direction of the Municipal finances; and we hope that at to-day's meeting resolutions to this effect will be passed unanimously. Should the controversy, however, turn on the personal merits and claims of officers of the Municipality, we concur in the suggestion that it will be more seemly on the part of those officers themselves to refrain from voting.

THE premium on the French loan at home appears, from Reuter's telegram, to be not two per cent., but two francs above the rate of issue, making the price of the stock 84f. 50c. in London, and 90f. 25c in Bombay. The fact that more than double the amount called for by the French Government was tendered in one day proves that we were justified in anticipating the result of the loan would show how great is the confidence European capitalists still place in the resources and good faith of the French nation.

THE "Poona Observer," hears that an officer of one of Her Majesty's European regiments stationed in Poona has been placed under arrest for intoxication.

THE Government has decided that the post of Fort Adjutant is to be considered a staff appointment, entitling the incumbent when on leave to half of his staff salary.

A SIMLA correspondent reports that a shock of earthquake was felt there at 10 minutes to 10 on the night of the 19th. It was very slight. The day and several previous days had been very sultry. During the night a very copious fall of rain succeeded.

UNDER the provisions of section 2 of Act V. of 1868, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers of a local Government, under sections 4 and 18 of Act I. of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act.)

ON 22nd June there were in circulation in the Bombay circle currency notes of the total value of Rs. 4,67,94,150. Of this amount Rs. 31,38,050 was in Rs. 10 notes; Rs. 16,72,500 in Rs. 20 notes; Rs. 22,01,800 in Rs. 50 notes; Rs. 59,78,800 in Rs. 100 notes; Rs. 23,24,000 in Rs. 500 notes; and Rs. 3,14,79,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes.

THE question of finally abolishing the Covenanted Bengal Pilot Service is, the Calcutta "Examiner" hears, under the consideration of Government. It is not at all improbable that it will be decided in the affirmative, and the remaining members of the service granted pensions in proportion to the various periods they have served.

THE Acting President of the Madras Municipal Commission, says a Madras paper, is making his mark on Madras in a very laudable way. He has been only a few months in office, and yet he has succeeded, we are told, in putting down fully one thousand young trees, with the best results, despite the present hot season. The neem appears to be a favourite with the Municipal President.

MAJOR BODDAM has lately submitted to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India a paper on the Northern Chinese sugar-cane (*sorghum saccharatum*), known in America and France as "sorgo," pointing out its value as a forage plant for dry and wet cultivation. Where grass yields a ton to a ton-and a half of hay, sorgo will yield from two to nine tons of dry fodder, containing, according to a report of the United States' Agricultural Department, "a greater amount of nutritious matter than can be obtained at the same time and at the same price from anything else."

THE PERSONAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the *Friend of India's* statement that the Governor of Bombay has sent to the India Office a bill for £45,000, for furniture for the new Government House at Poona, I would beg to suggest that if such is the case His Excellency will see fit to recommend that either the Parell or Malabar Hill Government House and grounds be sold, and the proceeds credited against the enormous expenditure on Government House, Gunnesh Kind. I am aware that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is not responsible for the expenditure, but he will, I am sure, allow that with two country-seats, such as those at Mahableshwur and Poona, a third is not required at Malabar Hill.—Yours,

27th June. TAX-PAYER.

[We believe the *Friend of India* rightly attributes the responsibility of the heavy expenditure on furniture for Gunnesh Khind to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and not to Sir Bartle Frere. One act of extravagance has, in fact, begotten another. Our late Governor built a princely mansion; our present Governor, to be consistent, has furnished it like a prince. But Sir Bartle had the excuse, which Sir Seymour has not, that he reigned at a time when the resources of Bombay seemed boundless. What with splendid travelling allowances, and magnificent palaces, the appointment of Governor of this Presidency is now one of the pleasantest that a man can desire. We fully agree with our correspondent, that one town house ought to be quite sufficient for His Excellency, during the two or three months of the year he spends in Bombay.—ED. *B. G.*]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, 28TH JUNE.

It is reported that the French Loan has been fully subscribed. The subscriptions have been closed.

PARIS, 28TH JUNE.

The French Loan is now quoted at a premium of two francs.

The subscriptions exceeded five milliards francs. In Paris alone 2,700 millions were subscribed.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.
Consols, 92.
3 per cent rentes at Paris 52¼.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE COREANS.

HONGKONG, 28TH JUNE.

The Americans have attacked and taken the Kanghoa forts, which fired on them. The American loss is three killed and six wounded. The Coreans lost 240 men, and many were wounded.

MADRAS, 29TH JUNE.

The subscriptions to the French Loan at Madras yesterday amounted to Rs. 76,117.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

[THE following was issued by us as an Extra yesterday morning:—]

AGENCY OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE,
Bombay, June 29.

The following telegram has been received by the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris from its Head Office, Paris:—

"PARIS, 28TH JUNE, 3-20 P.M.

"Subscriptions closed last night. It is reported that £200,000,000 were tendered for; reductions at least fifty per cent. Price 2 per cent. premium, advancing."

In consequence of the above news, it is evident that the first list sent from Bombay will only receive fifty per cent., and the second list nothing. Persons wishing to increase their tender 2 per cent. can do so up to 6 P.M., but no guarantee is given that even at that price the stock will be obtained.

The deposit on the second day's subscription is now at the disposal of subscribers.

THE INCOME OF THE MUNICIPALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent of yesterday, "M. E. G.," writes very sensibly. If the Justices want further retrenchment, why did they not make it the other day when the Municipal Commissioner at one fell swoop retrenched three lacs?

I have been at some pains, too, to ascertain whether it is, or is not, true that Municipal taxation is much heavier now than it was before the Municipal Act of 1865, and whether the Municipal Commissioner is to any, and what, extent responsible for the additional taxation?

I find that the entire Municipal Income in 1864 was Rs. 16,16,046, while the Revised Estimate of Income for 1871 is Rs. 30,55,210, being an increase of Rs. 14,39,164.

No less than Rs. 10,70,275 of this increase, however, or considerably more than one-third of the whole annual income, is due to new taxation rendered obligatory by the Municipal Act, for which the Bench, and not the Municipal Commissioner, is responsible, although the Municipal Commissioner has got all the odium of it.

I allude to the—

Police rate at 2 per cent	... ...	Rs. 2,37,500
The Lighting rate at 2 per cent	...	2,37,500
The Halalcore cess	... ...	2,15,000
The Water rate ...	... ...	3,80,000
	Total...	Rs. 10,70,000

Why did the Bench allow themselves to be bound down to the Police Rate, which might be two, instead of three, per cent.? Mr. Crawford, so far from imposing this burden, never ceased his exertions till he got Government to contribute a fourth of the cost, which is now again withdrawn.

So, again, with the Lighting Rate. The Commissioner was obliged to levy it from the commencement. If the Bench do not care to pay for the luxury of lighted streets, let them get Government to cancel the section of the Act, put out their lights, and thus save two per cent. taxation.

The Halalcore Cess is a payment by those who are served for service performed. The arrangement was made and an Act passed, and the cess imposed by the Bench themselves after full discussion. The Bench, again, is responsible here, not the Commissioner.

Water Rate. In like manner many of those who take Vehar water pay for it. This is not taxation. If any rate-payer finds it cheaper to employ bheesties than to take Vehar water, he need not pay Water Rate. This rate, too, was originally fixed, and *is annually* fixed by the Justices. It is clear, then, that not for one pie of this so-called extra taxation is Mr. Crawford responsible, though, as I have stated above, he has got all the odium of it.

Now add this Rs. 10,70,000 to the former Municipal Income of 1864—Rs. 16,16,046—and the total is Rs. 26,86,000, which deducted from the Income of 1871 leaves, say, Rs. 3,69,000, whereby the Municipal Commissioner has increased the Municipal Revenue. He has done this as follows—

By recovering from Government the Tobacco Duties which formerly went into the State coffers	Rs.	1,45,000
By additional income realized under the new Liquor License Act... ...	,,	71,000
By additional income from Markets ...	,,	1,46,000
By additional contribution by Government...	,,	17,000
Total......	Rs.	3,79,000

I ask you, Sir, whether for these additions he deserves blame, or whether they can be termed "grinding taxation?"

TRUTH.

INDIAN REVENUE AND FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever the readers of your journal may think of my letter published in your columns the other day, they, I am sure, feel grateful to me for drawing forth the leading article contained in your issue of the 21st instant.

I have neither time, means, nor ability to combat *seriatim* the positions laid down in that article. I may add I have not altogether the inclination; for, with you, I lament the desuetude of taxes on the trading population, and believe it to have been a fatal error to voluntarily give up such cesses as the *Mohturfa*, or tax on village shopkeepers. I believe, too, that the great problem for the Indian financier to solve is, How to levy a reasonable, profitable, and approved tax on the non-agricultural population who make and enjoy considerable wealth under the auspices of the British Government—wealth, a great part of which, under the rule of their own countrymen, they would have to disgorge under the gentle influence of a tobra of hot ashes or red chillies applied to the mouth and nose. The man who solves this problem will, indeed, be a statesman.

With regard to the question more immediately at issue between us, I must observe that I am not quite so dogmatic as you represent me to be. I did not lay down that the Indian land-tax is, but I said "it is or includes" rent. I am not quite prepared to go back with you to the prehistoric period when society had its origin. We all have our theories about those days, and, while you maintain "that property in land must have belonged first of all to the individual, then to the family, and then to the village community," it seems to me more probable that such property first belonged to the village community, and subsequently to the individual. Leaving, however, those dim periods, I find that some twenty-five centuries ago, if not before, the King or State was acknowledged as the owner of the soil, and that the same assumption has since been systematically kept up in all revenue settlements in this country. Such being the case, I considered and still think that there are sufficient grounds for asserting that what the ryots pay to Government "is or includes rent." I purposely refrain from adducing in support of this view the analogy supplied by the so-called fictions of European law regarding the relation of land to the Sovereign.

Supposing, however, that you and those who think with you had your way, and the assessment now levied were made permanent, the question would then arise, How about the future revenue of India? For years past the expenditure has gone on steadily increasing, and it is likely to do so for years to come. Under the present system the revenue derived from the land goes on increasing too; but, if its increase is stopped once for all, how are you to meet the increased expenditure of the future? The ryots will, doubtless, be somewhat more affluent than they are at present, but they will not contribute a farthing more to the State than they do at present. They will spend more on marriages, put more jewels on their wives and children, bury more rupees in pots, and perhaps put silver tires on their cart-wheels or shoe their bullocks with the same precious metal; but their style of living will be the same, and the State which has placed them in this position will find itself with an inelastic revenue and very elastic expenditure. Possibly, too, the opium revenue will cease, as it may do any year, and the result will be that numerous direct and indirect taxes will have to be put on with the inevitable result of creating intense discontent, the necessity for some at least of which would have been obviated by the natural increase of the land revenue, an increase which would have come in due course and without exciting discontent. Surely, it would be more than midsummer madness to bring about such a state of affairs.

You have referred to the glowing descriptions given by Mill and Sismondi of the happy results of land being tilled by freeholders. The picture they draw is doubtless a charming one, but how far is it to be trusted as a true representation? It was only the other day that in the work of a recent traveller in France I found a very different state of things described, and slovenly and careless farming attributed to the very causes that, according to the above-mentioned authors, should produce such opposite results. Doubtless, you will say the traveller I refer to was prejudiced, and saw things through coloured spectacles. He would possibly reply that the remark is equally, if not more, applicable to the great authorities quoted, and who shall decide when doctors disagree? Certainly not a mere

ON-LOOKER.

SAINT PETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your learned correspondents kindly inform me whether Saint Peter was a Pope, and if so, how long he reigned?—Yours truly,

CROSS KEYS.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

MR. NARAYEN WASUDEWJEE has given notice of his intention to propose the following resolutions at to-day's meeting of the Bench:—

That, inasmuch as the constitution of the Bench of Justices and their powers of check and supervision over municipal finance have been found defective, the Government be requested to effect alterations in the existing state of the law by the passing of an Act comprising the following provisions, or provisions to the like effect:—

I. The following proviso be added to section XI of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865,—"Provided also that the said Municipal Commissioner shall act under the direction and be under the supervision of a Town Council, consisting of twenty-four members (half Europeans and half natives), that is to say, eight named by Government, eight elected by a majority of votes at a meeting of the Justices, and eight elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent). Vacancies during the year shall be filled up as they occur by the authority by which the original appointment or election, as the case may be, was made, and shall not effect the capacity of the Council to act unless such vacancies for the time being exceed the number of twelve.

II. The Town Council shall, subject to control by the Justices, have and exercise power to regulate the recovery of the claims, taxes, and cesses due and owing to the Justices; to control the disposal and expenditure of the municipal funds according to the Annual Budget; to approve or reject any contracts entered into or to be entered into by the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of sections XXXI and XXXII of (Bombay) Act II of 1865; to direct or sanction the commencement or stoppage of any work involving expenditure, whether provided for in the Annual Budget or not, provided that in the latter case the work be of such urgent necessity as not to admit of the previous sanction of the Justices being obtained; to appoint or to sanction the appointment by the Municipal Commissioner of any officers holding salaries below Rs. 500 per month.

III. The Justices shall have power from time to time to frame rules for the guidance of the Town Council, who shall always be accountable to the Justices. And it shall be lawful for the Town Council, whenever it may be deemed necessary, to nominate and appoint committees out of their body for the performance of any duties or functions devolving upon themselves, to make rules for the guidance of such committees, and likewise to dissolve them. And it is hereby declared that the performance by such committees of such duties and functions as may be delegated to them shall be deemed and taken in all respects as performance by the Town Council, provided that such committees shall be responsible alone to the Town Council.

IV. Sections XIII, XIV, and XV of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865 be repealed. The Town Council shall hereafter, subject to the sanction of the Justices, have power to select and appoint such persons to fill the respective offices of Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, to assign to them such salaries and allowances as they may deem proper—provided that the officer appointed Controller of Municipal Accounts shall be and act as secretary of the Town Council.

SHIPPING STATISTICS OF EGYPT.

WE gather the following interesting statistics from the *Journal de Port Said*:—

During the year 1870, 2,886 vessels entered the port of Alexandria. In that number are comprised ships of war, postal steamers, and mercantile vessels, both sailing ships and steamers. In 1869, the number of vessels which entered the port was 2,884. In 1870 the number of vessels which left Alexandria was 2,912, whilst in 1869 the number was 2,901. During the year the number of vessels which entered the port of Rosetta was five; the same number sailed from that port. 480 vessels entered Dametta, and 444 left that port. Port Said in 1870 was entered by 1,294 vessels, the greater number of which were English and Egyptian; and 1,324 left the port. In the previous year Port Said was visited by 1,320 vessels. El Arich in 1870 was visited by 34 vessels, all Turkish, whilst in 1869 the number of ships which visited that port was 22. A great development in the commercial relations of Egypt is demonstrated by the arrivals at Suez. In 1869, 358 vessels arrived at Suez, mostly English steamers from Bombay; while last year the number was 726, of which 383 were English. The port of Kosseir in 1871 had 198 arrivals, mostly Egyptians, and 149 departures. In the same year Louakim was visited by 184 vessels, and Massowa by 235, most of the latter being Turkish. In 1870 the Suez Canal was traversed by 300 vessels going from Port Said to Suez, and by 202 going the other way. Of the former 201 were English, 40 French, 17 Austrian, 16 Egyptian, 13 Turkish, 6 Italian, 2 Spanish, 1 Russian, 1 Danish, 1 Greek, 1 Portuguese, and one Dutch. The 202 vessels proceeding from Suez to Port Said comprised 128 English, 34 French, 17 Egyptian, 9 Austrian, 6 Italian, 3 Turkish, 1 Spanish, 1 Russian, 1 from Zanzibar, 1 American, and one Dutch. In these figures the vessels are not included which went from Port Said to Ismailia laden with cotton seed.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 29th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·88, rainfall 49 cents.

CANNANORE, 29th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·980, rainfall 3 inches 10 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 81, rainfall 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 89½, barometer 29·783.

VINGORLA, 29th June, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 80, rainfall 9 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th June, 6-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th June, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 28th June, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 25 minutes.

Via Russia, 29th June, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich [illegible] Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th June, 11-40 [illegible] Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

The time occupied in th[illegible] to Bombay from 9 P[illegible] 29th June is as follows:

To Bombay
From Kurrachee ....
,, Calcutta ....
,, Madras ....

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—There was a heavy fall of rain at Broach on Friday last.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to the 15th inst. amounted to 15 inches and 12 cents.

KATTYWAR.—With a view to relieve the Political Assistants in charge of districts, the Extra Assistants have been empowered to hear cases under chapter [illegible] of the Kattywar Local Procedure Code.

SHAKUNTALA.—An advertisement announces the second and last appearance of the Kalidas Society tomorrow (Saturday) in their much-admired melo-drama of "Shakuntala" in the English language.

GUN CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out a rumour that it is in contemplation to abolish the Gun Carriage Department, the Government having abandoned the idea of removing it to Kirkee.

DESERTER.—A soldier of H. M.'s 49th Regiment deserted on Wednesday night with a bundle of regimental clothing. He was [illegible] the same night and [illegible] to the military authorities.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Ambaree Moobaruck, while working on board the ship Regina, accidentally fell into the hold on Wednesday and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Mr. Martund Bapoojee Goopte and Mr. Ramchundra Chintamon Kharé authorizing the former to practise as a pleader in Poona and the latter in Khandeish.

DACOITY AT MORVEE.—We learn that the other day a dacoity was committed in two of the villages of the Morvee State in Kattywar. It is supposed that the dacoits were of the Seedee caste; they have not yet been arrested.

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one [illegible] Kassowjee to pay a fine of five rupees, for exposing articles for sale in such a manner as to cause obstruction in a thoroughfare at Sheik Memon Street.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Hult, a seaman of the ship Sir John Mandeville, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—Money Order Offices at Aurungabad, an out-station of the Hyderabad Contingent, and at Koraput in the district of Vizagapatam, and Jamalamadoogoo in the district of Cuddapah, both in the presidency of Madras, have been opened from the 1st instant.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Oojum Premchund, a mehta in the service of Ibrahim Fuckeer Mahomed, a cotton and wool merchant, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 600, belonging to his master.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th June 1871, Rs. 24,76,793; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 22,736: total balance, Rs. 24,99,[illegible]. There are in addition Rs. 32,409 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the first judge, Mahomed Peerbhoy obtained an *ex parte* verdict against Mr. R. J. Abraham, solicitor, for Rs. 1,000, being the value of furniture and cutlery sold to defendant in 1870. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff. The amount was ordered to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 150.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—The other day Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodew, articled clerk to Mr. Abraham, solicitor, appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodew, on a charge of defamation. Yesterday the prosecutor appeared before the magistrate and withdrew the charge, the defendant having tendered an apology.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Joosub Ismael sued one Hubib Ahmed to recover Rs. 987, being the value of timber sold and delivered to defendant on 22nd September 1869. Mr. Baboolrao, pleader, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the claim, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff for the full amount and costs, payable by [illegible].

ASSAULT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, John Barnett, a seaman, was charged with assaulting Hoossein Ebram, a boatman. Yesterday morning defendant would not allow the boatman to tie his boat to the ladder of the ship Stornoway. Hoosein remonstrated with Barnett, who struck him on the mouth, and also cut him with a knife. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 10, out of which five rupees were ordered to be given to the complainant.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will be seen from a notice elsewhere that the Alfred Dramatic Club will produce to-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, the very successful drama of "Jehanbux and Goolroo[illegible]" which has hitherto drawn crowded houses each night that it was performed. More attractive scenes are to be introduced this evening than any exhibited before, and as the theatre passes into the hands of a new lessee from to-morrow, this will perhaps be the last opportunity of seeing this very popular play.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th June, was 296, being 40 less than in the preceding week, 40 more than the total of the week ending 28th June 1870, and 10 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week [illegible] births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	[illegible]
Colaba	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Fort, Southern	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Fort, Northern	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Esplanade	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Market	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Mandwee	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Chuckla	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Oomburkharee	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Dongree	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Dhobeetalao	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Phunusware	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Bhooleshwur	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Kharatalao	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Koombarwara	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Khetwaree	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Girgaum	21,505								[illegible]	
Chaopatee	6,184								[illegible]	
Walkeshwur	16,09[illegible]								[illegible]	
Mahaluxmee	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Mazagon	21,784								[illegible]	
Tarwaree	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Kamatheepoora	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Parel	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Seoree	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Seo	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Mahim	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Worlee	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Harbour	[illegible]								[illegible]	
Non-Resident and Unknown	...								[illegible]	
Bombay	816,562	25	[illegible]						296	[illegible]
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding years.		20	96	3	[illegible]	31	2		286	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	[illegible]
Buddhist—Jain, &c.	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Brahmin	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Lingaet	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Bhattia	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Hindoos of other Caste	[illegible]							162	
Hindoo out-caste	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Mussulman	[illegible]							69	
Parsee	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Jew	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Native-Christian	[illegible]							12	
Indo-European	[illegible]							[illegible]	
European	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Negro-African	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Chinese	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Unknown Races	[illegible]							[illegible]	
Total	25	[illegible]						296	[illegible]
Corresponding week 1870	[illegible]							[illegible]	

PASSENGERS FROM LON[illegible]

THE s. s. CASHMERE, 677 tons, [illegible] arrived yesterday from London vi[illegible] a general cargo and the follow[illegible]

Captain and Mrs Worthy, [illegible] and Mrs Sinclair, Mr [illegible] Mr Leckie, and [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CRICKET AT POONA.

83RD vs. 56TH REGIMENT.

This match was played with the greatest enthusiasm on Tuesday; the weather was magnificent, and the attendance of the ladies, in toilettes superbes, was such as to inspire the cricketers with the hope that this match was only the commencement of a series of others to be equally graced. The ground was in excellent order and the feeling was unanimous that the well contested and hard-won division, at the meeting of the members of the Gymkhana, had led to the selection of the right man for the right place.

This match followed the customary opening one of the season, of the eleven and twenty-two. The improvements in the Gymkhana pavilion and messing added much to the comfort of the players, and not to that of the players only—many soft whispers were heard in favour of the general improvement of the whole arrangements, especially the addition of music—many were the pretty faces that peered from beneath the tent, so kindly lent to the Cricket Club for the occasion and the shade of which was so grateful to the fair ones [illegible] punctually as 10-30, the appointed moment, thanks to [illegible] captain, every[illegible] [illegible] to commence. [illegible] no doubt, looking upon the work [illegible] a game and not a duty, still dreamt; [illegible] were there, but they were wanting. [illegible] very tinkle of the ponderous bell at last [illegible] play about to commence. The 83rd having won the toss, decided to send the 56th to the wickets. Private McDermott and Corporal Linfoot first appeared to do battle for the 56th, the bowling commenced very steadily, run getting being difficult. Corporal Linfoot was soon run out for one, Privates McDermott and John McDermott played good innings for 8 and 10 runs; Captain Bell added a well-played 11; Ensign Alexander with a quickly-scored 12, including two fives, assisted in bringing up the score to 73. The 83rd steadily got to their work, the first wicket falling for 11, the third for 32, the fourth for 39, and the tenth for 62 runs,—Private Spence having scored 28 in a well-played all-round innings. Luncheon now followed, which was all that could be desired.

At three o'clock the game was resumed, and when the telegraph stood at 71 runs for five wickets, Mr. Ford having contributed 26, Mr. Alexander 21, and Private Linfoot 10, fortune appeared to favour the 56th; but panics will occur, and great was the astonishment when the ninth wicket fell for 73, the tenth falling for 78, leaving the 83rd 90 runs to win. The 83rd quickly set to their work, Mr. Hardtman and Corporal Billings wielding the willow most effectually, the 56th severely felt the loss of Private Turner called away to musketry instruction, who with Private Halls had bowled so successfully in the first inning. Private Eddington now replaced him and bowled underhand, whilst Halls worked harder than before to try and make up for the loss of his companion bowler. Mr. Hardtman was caught for a well-played 58. Corporal [illegible] was bowled for 18, Private [illegible] and Private Marshall added 10 and 8, and Mr. Marriott with a drive for five brought up the score extra to 95, the 83rd thus winning by two wickets and 5 runs.

56TH REGIMENT.

	FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Pt. McDermott	c Marriott, b Spence	8	b Spence	0
Lc. Corpl. Linfoot	run out	1	b Stokes	10
Pt. J. McDermott	c Stokes, b Spence	10	b Stokes	0
Capt. Bell	l b w Spence	11	b Stokes	5
Mr. Walmsley	b Spence	4	c M. Marshall	9
Mr. Forde	b Marshall	2	c S. Spence	26
Pt. Turner	c Hardtman, Stokes	3	b Stokes	0
" Eddington	b Marshall	7	not out	2
Mr. Alexander	b Stokes	12	b Spence	21
Mr. Deane Drake	not out	5	c Harvey M	4
Pt. Halls	c Stokes, Marshall	1	b Stokes	1
	Byes	2		2
	Leg Byes	4		7
	Wides	3		0
		73		78

83RD REGIMENT.

	FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Mr. Anderson	b Halls	4	b Halls	0
Corpl. Murtagh	b Turner	6	b Halls	5
Mr. Harvey	b Turner	5	b Eddington	1
Pt. Spence	b Halls	28	run out	10
Mr. Hardtman	b Halls	0	c Bell, Eddington	58
Mr. Stokes	b Halls	4	b Halls	1
Pt. Marshall	b Turner	2	hit wicket, Halls	8
" Fox	c Alexander Halls	2		
Mr. Marriott	run out	6	not out	6
Sergt. Mullaney	run out	0		
Corpl. Billings	not out	2	b Halls	16
	Byes	1		6
	Leg Byes	1		1
		62		95

—Poona Observer.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

[illegible] Magistrate, a Parsee [illegible] before Mr. Con[illegible]jee Dinshaw Kurranee was charged with criminal [illegible] trust.

Mr. Cleveland, solicitor to the G. I. P. Railway Company, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Skipsey, of the firm of Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitor, defended the accused.

Richard Michael Cotter said—I am chief officer on board the ship Quorn, now in the harbour of Bombay. Our ship recently brought a cargo of coals here for the G. I. P. Railway. We arrived on the 10th May. We began to unload on the 15th. On the commencement of discharging I received a book from defendant, the pages of which commenced with number 103 and ended with 194. Each page had two parts, one of which was a copy of the other, something after the manner of a bank cheque book. When we load a boat for discharging we give a writing to the same effect as this (exhibit A) which I made out on the 20th of [illegible] on loading a boat. This writing is my handwriting. The boat here referred to was loaded as much as the tindal would take. On the other half of the note, of which exhibit A is a half, I put my signature and gave it to the tindal. I also gave him a Custom House boat-note pass.

Cross-examined by Mr. Skipsey—I gave the tindal [illegible] notes for each boat, one such as exhibit A. The [illegible] the Custom House boat-note. Neither of the [illegible] given by me to the tindal on the 20th May has [illegible] shown to me to-day. I do not identify anything [illegible]ing been given to the tindal on that day. I can't [illegible] by memory that I gave the tindal a writing [illegible]0 on any particular day. The note which I do [illegible]y, (exhibit A) No. 151, is that which I kept with [illegible] kept a boat-note No. 150 as well. I gave a boat-[illegible] 15 to a tindal one day.

[illegible] upon request produced a boat-note [illegible]0.—It was not put in.] I kept the whole [illegible] half notes belonging to the ship till the [illegible], that is, 20th June. I was in [illegible] them all that time. [illegible] to the [illegible] tindal on the same day. The course of proceeding [illegible] by me was by the captain's orders. I considered [illegible] was delivering these coals into the custody of the Railway Company. I have seen the prisoner on board and [illegible]ked how many boats we should want. He came to us [illegible]rly every day, sometimes only alongside. Prisoner's sole business with me was to ask about the boats wanted. I never saw prisoner in the tindal's boat.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland—Having kept the boat-notes till 20th June I gave them to a Parsee, who said he came from the railway. I took his receipt for them.

Bawa Shaik Dawood said—I was lately officiating tindal of the prow Luxmee for one Bapoo Mahomed Sally. The number of the prow is 3,633. I went in a bunder boat into the harbour last Saturday with Mr. Smith, Inspector G. I. P. Railway Police, and another European [said to be Mr. King] to whom I showed a ship,—on board the ship the last witness (Cotter). That is a ship from which I took boat loads of coal. I had taken two boat loads from the ship about five or six weeks ago. I know what a boat-note is. There are two boat-notes. I got two notes for the last trip. I got them from the last witness (Cotter). At this time my boat was loaded with coals. It would be about 11 o'clock in the day. I took my first load to the railway wharf. It was for the railway. The second was for the railway, and my instructions were to take this load also to the railway wharf. I was going to take them to the railway wharf. I did not take them to the railway wharf. When I had come half way to the railway wharf, I was met by prisoner in a jolly-boat and he asked me to give him one boat-note. I gave him two, the two which I had received from Mr. Cotter. Prisoner then told me to take the coals to a bunder where chunam is unloaded, one next the railway wharf. I did so. This was about 12 o'clock noon. About 1 o'clock we commenced unloading. The coals were put into carts. I don't know where the carts went to. I saw prisoner there. He came before the commencement of the unloading. He brought his men, and commenced unloading. He superintended the loading of the carts. All the coal which I then had in my boat I saw put out. They were taken on to the wharf by the prisoner. [Witness here pointed to another Parsee, Dinshaw Shapoorjee, and said that that man was also present. Witness on being warned said he was not there.] During all the time of the unloading the prisoner was there. I saw no other Parsee there that I could recognise. I can point out the place on the wharf where the coals were put. It was not on Jamsetjee Merwanjee's heap. It is a long way off.

This was all the evidence which was taken yesterday.

Mr. Skipsey—Will your Worship release my client on bail?

His Worship—I detain him on my own responsibility. There is sufficient evidence, and I decline to take bail just at present.

Mr. Skipsey—But the defendant appears on a summons.

His Worship—Never mind that.

The case was then adjourned till Friday the 7th July next.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th June, 10-45 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 29th June, 10-40 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th June, 8-30 P.M.; via Russia, 29th June, 11-25 A.M. America via Turkey, 5 [illegible] messages without date. Cable right to Fao; Turkey [illegible] right to Pera; Persia line right to [illegible]

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JUNE.)

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—The weather was good. There was a fall of rain during the period, except in Oolpar. Agricultural operations have been commenced in most of the talookas of the collectorate. The public health was reported to be good.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—The weather was good. Sowing operations commenced in villages where there had been a good rainfall. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas, where fever and cattle disease slightly prevailed.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—Owing to a favourable fall of rain, sowing of rice, naglee, and wuree was completed; and that of hurreek, tael and ooreed was in progress. The crops were in a pretty good state. The district was generally healthy, with the exception of one or two talookas, where fever slightly existed.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was seasonable and plentiful in the talookas of Sattara, Jaolee, Waee, Koregaum, Pahtun and Malcolmpeit. The sowing operations were in progress, and the young crops that had sprung up were in a thriving condition. In the other talookas which were less favoured with rain the sowing of khureef crops was partly commenced. The state of public health was reported to be good.

THE ASSEERGHUR MURDER CASE.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Patrick Robinson, a private of H. M.'s 49th Regiment, C. company, was arraigned on a charge of the murder of one Tookroo, committed at Asseerghur on the 11th March last, at a short distance from the public road leading from the fortress of Asseerghur to the railway station at Chandnee. George Picking, an accomplice, who was also committed for trial on the same charge, was made a witness for the prosecution. Prisoner was also charged with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by the Government solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Starling defended the prisoner.

The learned Advocate General, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The story which is told by the witnesses for the prosecution is simply this. The prisoner and another soldier of the 49th Regiment named George Picking, were walking from the Chandnee Railway station to the hill fortress of Asseerghur when they met a Bheel named Tookroo, and then and there, without the slightest provocation, the prisoner killed Tookroo by cutting his throat with a knife. That story no doubt appears to be upon the face of it incredible, but the evidence goes to establish the truth of the story. At the fortress at the latter place, a detachment of the 49th Regiment is stationed, and to that regiment the prisoner and George Picking belonged. On the 11th March, Robinson, the prisoner, and Picking obtained leave to accompany two Europeans (who are described as civilians, who had called at the fortress on their way to Bombay) to the railway station. They went to the railway station, and on the way back met the Bheel Tookroo, and it was upon that road that Tookroo was murdered. From the circumstances of the case, the road being comparatively a lonely and unfrequented one, with few passers-by at the time, there were only two eye-witnesses of what took place—the two soldiers, one of whom would tell the jury what occurred. There are many circumstances that go to establish the truth of Picking's testimony. Of one fact there can be no doubt, and that is, that Tookroo was murdered on or about the day to which this evidence relates. The body of the deceased was found on the following day, the 12th of March, by a party of soldiers and others who had been sent out to search for it, with his head taken off and one of his arms torn away apparently by some wild beasts. But the medical evidence will completely dispose of any suspicion that the death of this man was occasioned by wild animals. Dr. Wall, who examined the body, would tell the jury that the windpipe was severed as if by a cutting instrument, though the other marks found on the arm and the region of the neck were such as might have been caused by a wild animal, but the severance of the wind-pipe could not have been done in the way it was by beasts. The jury could, therefore, come to no other conclusion than that the unfortunate man was murdered on this road. This murder, committed as it was upon the road—a lonely road—might have remained undiscovered until this day, as the body might have been destroyed and carried away by the wild beasts and birds, and there would have been nothing to connect anybody with the crime, but for certain circumstances which go to establish the credibility of the evidence of Picking. It was he who gave information to the authorities which led to a search for the body and its discovery. There can be no doubt whatever as to the identification of the body as being that of Tookroo. It was identified by his son through certain marks on his person, the clothes that he wore, and the ornaments that he had on. It will be proved, that on the morning of the 11th March, Tookroo left his house in sound health to go to a neighbouring village, to collect some debts, and it will be also proved that on the road he was met by other passing travellers who recognised him. It will also be proved that, in addition to the clothes that he had on, he had four silver rings, which are identified not only by his son, who knew his father's property, but the silversmith who made them, and these rings were traced into the possession of the prisoner. [illegible] four the ba[illegible] Two of these rings [illegible] bought them would prove that the prisoner sold them to him, and the other two were found in the prisoner's box among his kit. But there is also another circumstance which is material as bearing on the case and as corroborating the story which was told by Picking, and it is this:—that the prisoner's clothes when found were dirty; his trowsers were dirty and marked with stains. The medical evidence will show that the throat of the murdered man was completely severed by some cutting instrument, and that was found in the possession of the prisoner. It was a knife that prisoner had borrowed from a native who lived near the barracks, saying that he wanted it to go out shikarring with. There can be no doubt but that it was the same knife, for it has the name of the person upon it to whom it originally belonged, and that was found in the box of the prisoner after his arrest. The case, no doubt, rests upon the evidence of Picking, supported by circumstantial evidence which will come before the jury. The jury must also remember that, but for him no information of this offence would have been obtained. The case, however, would require the jury's most earnest and serious consideration.

Mr. Starling, the learned advocate for the prisoner, applied that the corroborative circumstantial evidence should be called before Picking, who was an accomplice in the act. That was the practice at the Central Criminal Court, when an accomplice was called to prove a fact.

His Lordship asked if that was not when the accomplice was included in the same indictment and before the trial actually had taken place?

Mr. Starling said that he saw that course pursued in the case of the Russian forgeries, tried at the Central Criminal Court, and also in the case of a man who had never been charged, but accepted from the first as Queen's evidence.

His Lordship—Is it at all material?

The Advocate General—I have no objection, my Lord, if it is likely to benefit the prisoner.

His Lordship said that in that case he had no objection.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The following is a summary of the evidence:—

Dewchund Tookroo said—I used to sell grass, hay, and firewood, and my father used to graze cattle. My father's name was Tookroo. We lived at Asseerghur, and my father lived with me. I remember the day my father was last alive. I last saw him alive at our own house about three months ago. That day he said he was going to Chandnee, and would remain there three days. I saw him going in the direction of Chandnee. I would be able to recognise the clothes he had on his person that day. (Clothes and shoes, a comb, a money and "pan-soparee" bag, a piece of steel to strike fire with, four silver finger rings, a chunam tin-box, &c., were produced and identified by witness as the articles which, in his presence, his father took with him that day.) On the third day I was called to Asseerghur, and I went accordingly. I there saw the dead body of my father lying near the police station. I identified the body as my father's by certain scars on his foot and hand. The head and right hand were wanting, and the body was partly decomposed. He was in his usual good health when he left our house.

Rookhmee, said—I am the wife of the last witness, and knew his father Tookroo. He left our house one afternoon about three months and a-half or four months ago. Our house is at Asseerghur, and he left for Chandnee. On the third day after he left, I saw his dead body at the police station at Asseerghur. I recognised it by the legs, his clothes, his shoes, and other articles on his person.

Banga, a goldsmith, knew the deceased Tookroo, for whom he had made two silver rings. He recognised the two rings that were produced in Court.

A shoemaker of Asseerghur recognised the deceased's shoes by iron heels and iron shoes which, at the request of the deceased, he had fixed to the heels of his shoes.

Govind Banjaree remembered going from Asseerghur to Chandnee about three months ago. The distance between the two places is about six miles. On the road he met two European soldiers; but he should not recognise them, as it was dark. He met the soldiers about a mile from Chandnee: they were going in the direction of Asseerghur. Witness saw no other person on the road.

Vujeerkhan, a shopkeeper of Asseerghur, used to let ponies on hire. About three months ago, he remembered going from Asseerghur to Chandnee with a man who had hired his pony. On his return from Chandnee, he met four European soldiers on the road, one of whom was the prisoner at the bar. Prisoner used to go to witness's shop to drink lime-juice and to a dhobee in his neighbourhood, and witness, therefore, knew him. Witness also met on the road Govinda Banjarah, near Asseerghur.

Hurpersad, a policeman, remembered being on duty at the Asseerghur police station one evening about three months ago. About half-past 7 P.M., two European soldiers came there and asked for a drink of water. Witness could not recognise either of the soldiers.

William Nicholson, a sergeant, knew the prisoner and George Picking, who were privates in the 49th Regiment stationed at Asseerghur. On the 11th March last, witness was on duty at the guard room, and saw them leave the fortress in their white clothing, with helmets. There were then with them two civilians, whom witness did not know. About a quarter to 8 P.M., Private Robinson, the prisoner, went to witness in the guard room and asked for a light for his pipe. He had also a drink of water. In answer to witness, prisoner said he had left the two civilians at the railway station at Chandnee. Prisoner told witness, in answer to a further question, that Picking was in the verandah. The latter came in to the door, and had also a light for his pipe. They both left the guard-room together. Witness took no particular notice of either of the men. In consequence of a report made to witness the next day, he sent for Private Picking, who, in the presence of Corporal Shackletons made a statement. In consequence of that statement, Picking was taken to Lieutenant Smith, the staff officer, by whose order witness took Robinson into custody. Witness searched Robinson's box with the assistance of Corporal Shackleton. He found in it two silver rings like those produced in Court; a knife with the name "Lalloo" engraved on the handle, the same as that produced; a white jacket with a blood stain on it, and some copper money. Witness handed these to Color-sergeant Raynor. He afterwards received a pair of trousers from a lance corporal, and made them over to Color-sergeant Raynor. In the evening of the 12th March, witness went with an escort in search of the dead body. There were four men as an escort and Picking as a prisoner. They went along the road to about a mile and a-half of Chandnee, and found the dead body of a native. It was lying on its back, without the head and right arm. It was found in the jungle about twenty yards from the road. An article of clothing and shoes, similar to those produced in Court, were found. Private Picking pointed out the place where the body was found.

Lance-corporal Richardson, of the 49th Regiment, remembered finding the prisoner's trousers underneath a pillow and making them over to Sergeant Nicholson. They were stained with marks similar to those of blood.

Muncha, a cook employed at Asseerghur, remembered purchasing two silver rings of the prisoner for four annas. He made then over to Sergeant Raynor afterwards.

Shaik Rehmon, a storeboy employed in the hospital at Asseerghur, remembered the prisoner borrowing a knife from him about four months ago. He said he was going to a "shikar," and would return the knife the next day. The knife produced in Court was the same. It belonged to Lalloo, a bheestee employed in the regiment, to whom it belonged, and whose name was engraved on the handle in English characters. Prisoner did not return the knife to witness at any time. It remained in his possession about a fortnight before he was arrested.

Mr. Starling argued (before Picking was called as a witness) that he should either plead guilty or be formally acquitted before he could be examined because he was a co-defendant with the prisoner and they were jointly charged with the same offence.

Mr. Scoble said there was no charge against Picking, because he had not been included in the indictment. As a matter of fact, he had not been indicted at all.

The learned judge over-ruled the objection.

George Picking was therefore called and examined. He said he was a private in the 49th Regiment, and remembered the 11th March last, on which day he left Asseerghur with Private Robinson and two civilians. They left the fortress after 3 P.M. and went down the hill towards Chandnee station. The civilians left at the station. Prisoner and witness left the station about 5 p.m., to return to Asseerghur. They got a short distance from the station, when prisoner said he would kill the first native he would meet. Witness asked him for what reason. Prisoner made no reply. They met a native on the road; he said "salaam" and passed them. (Recognises the witness Govinda as the man.) They passed a mile and a-half when they met another native. Prisoner dropped into his rear and asked him where he was going. The native did not understand. Prisoner told witness to ask the man in the country language. The man said he was going to Chandnee. Prisoner asked his caste and profession; witness asked the question, but did not understand the answer. Witness walked a few paces, and on turning round, saw a knife in prisoner's right hand and a stick in the left. He was running after the native. He struck the man on the head with the stick. He caught hold of the man's left arm and threw him down. Witness then made the best speed towards prisoner, when the latter opened the knife by pressing the blade on the ground, and before witness could prevent him, he drew the knife across the man's throat. Witness caught hold of prisoner's arm, when he made a blow at the witness. The latter drew his arm back, or would have been cut in the elbow. Witness told prisoner he was a scoundrel, and ought to be ashamed of himself. He told witness to mind his own business or he would serve him the same way. Prisoner then dragged the man by his legs about twenty-five paces from the road. Witness then walked alone towards Asseerghur and sat down a few minutes near a pool of water. He got up and walked a few yards further, and then sat down again. He then saw prisoner go to the pool of water and wash his hands and the knife. Witness proceeded towards Asseerghur alone. They met again shortly before they reached the police station, where they had a drink of water. Prisoner then ordered witness to go up the hill in front of him, which witness refused to do. Prisoner therefore, went in front, witness keeping in the rear a few yards distance. They reached the fortress and went into the guard-room. At 12 o'clock that night, witness went to the water-closet, and as he turned to leave it, he saw prisoner with a knife in his hand. Witness asked him what he meant by it. He said, "Go to bed, or I will show you." The next day after breakfast, prisoner got a jug of water and a sponge to wash the stains upon his hand. At 2 o'clock the same day, prisoner told witness he would take his life. Prisoner brought a bed and laid down. Witness then went and made a report to Corporal Shackleton. Witness was present when prisoner's box was searched, and saw the rings and the knife taken out of it. Witness went the same day with an escort and pointed the dead body of the native.

After the cross-examination of the last witness was over, his Lordship said he should reserve the point for consideration whether the evidence of the accomplice was admissible.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, said he labored under great disadvantages in preparing the defence of the prisoner, for the only instructions he had received were a copy of the depositions. The case was a peculiar one. The jury had heard that the accomplice, the last witness, had been also charged with murder, and having been excluded from the indictment by the Crown, he had every reason to make his story against the prisoner tell as strongly and as circumstantially as he could possibly do so. What evidence was there to corroborate the accomplice? Very little except the story so plausibly told by the accomplice who, but for the course taken by the Crown, would have been himself indicted for murder. The question for the jury to consider was whether they could believe the evidence of the last witness. If his statement be true, then the prisoner was a demon of the deepest dye, for without any reason or provocation, he vowed that he would take the life of the first native he met on the road. But upon whose evidence was this statement to be accepted? Certainly not upon that of the man, who was an accomplice in the crime he came forward to denounce. The jury certainly could not take that man's evidence as at all satisfactory. If the accomplice's story were true, where was the corroborating evidence as to the condition of the spot where the man was alleged to have been murdered? Was there a pool of blood at the spot, were there marks of a struggle, were there any indications of a murder having been committed? None whatever, except in the imagination of the accomplice. Did he point out the place to anybody? He did not, and if his allegation was correct, that would have been the first thing to which he should have directed the attention of the escort that was sent out to find the dead body. In answer to the learned counsel's question, Picking could not say whether or not it was a moon lightnight: all he wanted to say was that he saw the prisoner washing the knife at the pool of water. Then the jury were asked to consider the cock-and-bull story that Picking was all the time after the alleged murder in mortal dread of the prisoner. There was, said the learned counsel, no ground whatever for bolstering up such a supposition; and the midnight scene of dread and horror, as depicted by Picking, was in keeping with the details of the story he had concocted against the prisoner. The fact was that both men having been charged with murder, Picking got up this false story in the hope of screening himself from the dread of the law. The learned counsel asked the jury to dismiss from their minds all the probabilities of the case, and looking to the certainty and the certainty alone, come to a conclusion, if they could, whether there was a tittle of direct, positive evidence against the prisoner except the unsupported and highly-tainted statement of the accomplice. He assured them there was none adduced, and he hoped the jury would have no hesitation in returning a verdict of acquittal.

The learned Judge, in summing up the case to the jury, said he had reserved the question of the admissibility or otherwise of the evidence of the accomplice; and subject to that reservation, it was for the jury to say whether they believed the statements he had made. They were also to consider closely whether the accomplice's evidence, subject as it always was to suspicion, was corroborated by other and independent evidence in the case. If the jury could not clearly come to the certain conclusion that Picking's evidence was corroborated in all the material points by other evidence, they could not convict the prisoner, who was entitled to the benefit of any doubt which might arise in the minds of the jury upon the suspicious evidence of an accomplice. There were some portions of the accomplice's evidence which his Lordship found it difficult to believe or even to understand. For instance, it was impossible to believe that, at a late hour like that, Picking could have seen, from a distance of a hundred yards, the sort of knife the prisoner had in his hand. But this and others were mere matters of detail as to which there might be a discrepancy, but the question for the jury to consider was the important question, whether they believed that the accomplice's story was corroborated in the main points of the case. That was a point on which the jury should come to a clear and satisfactory conclusion before they found the prisoner guilty.

The jury retired to their room for consulation about 7 P.M. and returned into Court in a quarter of an hour, when the foreman said the jury wanted to know the nature of the charges against the prisoner. His Lordship read over the various counts of the indictment, remarking that they were all of them charges of murder. The jury again retired and returned into Court in a few minutes. They found the prisoner "guilty as an accomplice."

The Judge—You must find him guilty.

Foreman (after speaking to other jurors)—Yes, guilty.

Clerk of the Crown—Guilty of murder?

Foreman—Yes.

The prisoner was asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Mr. Starling asked His Lordship to defer sentence until the point which had been reserved should be disposed of by a full Court.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said a legal point had been reserved for argument before a full Court, and if they decided it in his favour, it would not be necessary to pass sentence upon him. Sentence was, therefore, reserved.

A PET lap-dog having bitten a piece out of a man's leg, the tender-hearted mistress exclaimed, "Poor Ponto! I hope it won't make him ill."

A STORY is going the rounds of an old coloured man who was left in charge of a telegraph office, in New Orleans, while the operator went out 'to see a man.' A "call" came over the wires, and uncle shouted at the instrument as loud as he could, "De operator isn't yer!" The [illegible]

A GOOD story is told at the expense of a young lawyer in San Jose, California. He was very anxious to defend a Chinaman in the police court against a charge of petty thieving. Having assumed that position, what was his astonishment to find his client using a handkerchief with his own (the lawyer's) name marked upon it.

AN UNFORTUNATE EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

YESTERDAY in the Fort Police Court, Arthur Gunning Ryan, an European, was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killen with wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence. This unfortunate man was formerly connected with the Agra Bank, being assistant manager or accountant, and he was also connected with some of the late Financial Associations in Bombay. He was examined before the Old Bombay Bank Commission, while lying ill in the European General Hospital, with regard to certain transactions with the Bombay and some of the other Banks.

The defendant stated before the magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, that he had been out of employ for three or four years, and for the last two years had been an inmate in the Strangers' Home. He was now without employment and without any means of subsistence.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction, under the Vagrancy Act.

BOMBAY AND SIND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1871 and 31st May 1871:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts. To May 31th, 1871.	Total Treasury Receipts. Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1871	....	(3,338,040)	(3,412,028)
Land Revenue	3,585,000	667,393	642,235
Tributes	90,000	20,334	21,869
Forest	124,0.0	2,017	22,282
Excise	445,000	64,763	68,390
Assessed Taxes	1,0,400	24,794	27,447
Customs	770,000	98,531	129,715
Salt	720,000	152,789	207,188
Opium	2,251,800	861,825	376,517
Stamps	540,0.0	69,338	78,796
Mint	20,000	933	8,038
Law and Justice	88,800	5,696	12,636
Police	[illegible]	...	2,707
Marine	[illegible]700	2,740	6,787
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	679
Interest	[illegible]	4,379	8,597
Miscellaneous	167,200	6,436	5,739
Total Revenue ... £	9,093,900	1,498,158	1,640,032

Decrease £141,874.

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army		40,255	32,845
Public Works		10,679	34,985
Miscellaneous Loans		21,404	2,410
Funds, Service		5,378	4,789
Provincial Services		248,909	80,692
Funds, Marine		9,707	15,770
Deposits		91,885	137,344
Savings' Banks		24,533	23,602
Mint Certificates		10,351	373,116
Local Remittances		1,482,516	2,206,297
Railways		609,357	615,128
Advances Recoverable		29,516	159,730
Account Current, London		63,99	190,096
Account Current, India, Post Office		20,928	22,211
Account Current, India, Telegraph		14,786	15,591
Account Current, India, other Accounts		393,605	[illegible]
Account Current, other Governments		158,370	10,068
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts		15,413	16,148
Money Orders, other Governments		4,189	5,246
Other Receipts		3,292,831	5,923,209
Total ... £		8,129,029	10,975,269

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments. To May 31st, 1871.	Total Treasury Payments. Same time last year.
EXPENDITURE.	£.	£.	£.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	35,070	1,738	......
Refunds and Drawback	33,000	13,884	10,068
Land Revenue	709,600	73,636	77,873
Forest	80,900	8,274	10,928
Excise	67,750	7,016	7,060
Assessed Taxes	6,000	852	793
Customs	80,7[illegible]	14,419	14,153
Salt	34,500	5,310	5,591
Opium	2,900	417	377
Stamps and Stationery	33,000	4,584	5,134
Mint	23,000	3,369	3,916
Administration	169,200	27,557	29,052
Minor Departments	13,600	1,371	1,182
Law and Justice	449,900	71,934	80,223
Police	......	......	55,155
Marine	211,900	19,410	20,294
Education	......	......	13,375
Ecclesiastical	31,900	5,517	5,539
Medical	26,100	5,179	14,452
Printing	......	......	3,868
Political Agencies	107,400	20,528	16,215
Allowances (Treaty)	689,500	88,061	87,580
Superannuations	131,900	17,775	16,731
Miscellaneous	207,600	33,052	18,080
Allotment for Provincial Services	901,200	159,203	......
Total Expenditure £	4,216,700	571,055	506,686

Increase £64,369.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army		387,654	438,604
Public Works		224,463	257,041
Miscellaneous Loans		2,297	1,831,339
Funds, Service		9,284	8,497
Provincial Services		157,262	65,676
Funds, Service		6,794	9,261
Deposits		99,695	62,909
Savings' Banks		27,700	26,[illegible]13
Mint Certificates		40,851	372,877
Local Remittances		1,621,696	[illegible]
Railways		245,336	498,543
Advances Recoverable		37,942	74,095
Account Current, London		[illegible]	316,488
Account Current, India, Post Office		21,147	25,699
Account Current, India, Telegraph		55,662	17,893
Account Current, India, other Accounts		75,779	624,140
Account Current, other Governments		70,585	52,551
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.		36,623	61,281
Money Orders, other Governments		4,925	5,580
Other Payments		3,628,779	6,889,883
Balance on 31st May 1871		3,929,195	3,578,700
Total £		8,129,029	10,975,269

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending 31st May 1871.	1870.	May 1871 with May 1870. Inc.	May 1871 with May 1870. Dec.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	495,094	505,567	...	10,473
Tributes	8,644	10,471	...	1,827
Forest	10,430	12,971	...	2,541
Excise	37,948	39,023	...	1,075
Assessed Taxes	8,723	16,523	...	7,800
Customs	47,409	68,478	...	21,069
Salt	77,084	124,471	...	46,750
Opium	215,425	176,477	38,948	...
Stamps	31,651	35,400	...	3,749
Mint	409	1,535	...	1,126
Law and Justice	2,744	6,117	...	3,373
Police	...	1,215	...	1,215
Marine	1,328	5,714	...	4,386
Education	...	364	...	364
Interest	2,298	6,448	...	4,150
Miscellaneous	4,668	3,326	1,342	...
Total Revenue £	915,455	1,015,103	40,290	139,938

RECEIPTS.

Decrease in May 1871..................£99,648.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Payments of Month ending 31st May 1871.	1870.	May 1871 with May 1870. Inc.	May 1871 with May 1870. Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Interest on Service Funds	1,452	...	1,452	...
Refunds and Drawback	8,075	4,923	3,152	...
Land Revenue	38,277	40,029	...	1,752
Forest	3,856	6,494	...	2,638
Excise	1,279	4,360	...	3,081
Assessed Taxes	416	369	47	...
Customs	7,259	7,122	137	...
Salt	2,763	2,861	...	98
Opium	197	197	...	...
Stamps and Stationary	2,596	2,816	...	220
Mint	1,608	2,032	...	424
Administration	13,733	13,596	137	...
Minor Departments	767	580	187	...
Law and Justice	36,205	39,458	...	3,253
Police	...	27,006	...	27,006
Marine	10,232	14,860	...	4,628
Education	...	6,853	...	6,853
Ecclesiastical	2,507	2,558	...	51
Medical	2,157	7,475	...	5,318
Printing	...	2,097	...	2,097
Political Agencies	7,981	9,277	...	1,296
Allowances (Treaty)	81,411	78,771	2,640	...
Superannuations	9,069	8,132	937	...
Miscellaneous	15,243	12,700	2,543	...
Allotments for Provincial Service	75,100	...	75,100	...
Total Expenditure £	322,191	294,564	86,332	58,705

DISBURSEMENTS.

Increase in May 1871..................£27,627.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 27th June 1871.

AN ALPHABET FOR ASSISTANTS.

A FOR Appointments, all clipt and reduced;
B for the Budget, by all men abused;
C for the Covenant, quite set aside;
D for Deductions, to salary applied;
E is for Energy, daily grown less;
F is for Furlough rules, all in a mess;
G is for Generals (Punjaub Commissioners);
H is for Hindoos (those black competitioners);
I is the Income-tax (how we all hate it);
J is the Jointship to which we're not fated;
K is the Kalends (Greek) of our promotion;
L is the Lord sahib, who (I've a notion)
M (his name's M***) has views of his own;
N, Nepotistic, if all were but known;
O is the Opening (our expectation);
P of the Provinces (Non-Regulation);
Q is the Query "Don't you wish you may get it?"
R, the Refusal that always has met it;
S is the Staff Corps, so gallant and learned;
T is our "Tullub" which it seems they have earned;
U, the Uncovenanted (they somehow get on);
V, Vested rights, which they make such a set on;
W is Why did we ever come here;
X, Expectations which cost us so dear;
Y is our Youth, from enjoyment debarred;
Z is for Zero, and that's our reward.

—Pioneer.

"CARES" TURNED TO "CARESS."—The following is an enigma, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, which for a time baffled the skill of all England to solve:—

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber;
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding 's' you plural make:
But if you add an 's' to this,
How strange the metamorphosis;
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

The word is "cares," to which by adding an "s" you have "caress."

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

(Indian Mirror.)

WE are glad to notice that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is studying English, which she can write fairly, and is giving her only daughter, Sultan Jehan, the benefits of an English education. The Begum is fond of the society of English ladies. She inherits from her mother, the late Nawab Qood—sea Begum, firmness and sound sense, and combines in her an aptitude for administrative duties with a pleasing gentleness of manner. Her hours of business are from 9 A.M. till noon, and from 3 to 6 P.M. She sits in Court, and herself dictates orders on the papers submitted for her decision. In her leisure hours she does worsted works and embroidery in company with her daughter and female attendants, who occupy themselves similarly. Her Highness receives visits from the Political Agent for the discussion of public questions; she speaks freely and listens patiently, but never commits herself to a verbal decision—all must be done on paper. Landable exertions have been made by the Durbar for putting a stop to the abominable trade of kidnapping for immoral purposes. The Begum has got two schools in her territory, one called the Victoria School, and the other called the Prince of Wales' School. The latter is intended to be shortly made a School of Industry on the model of the one at Jubbulpore, which interested the Princess much on her return from Calcutta which she visited last year. Water works like those in Calcutta are in progress at Bhopal.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE LOCK HOSPITALS AT MADRAS.—It is again rumoured that the lock hospitals at Vepery and Black Town are to be amalgamated with a view to reducing expenditure in these institutions.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl, about two years and a half old, while playing with her brother, about a year and a half old, fell off the verandah of a two-storied house in the northern division of the town. Though the little one had fallen from a height of 17 feet, the injuries she received were so slight that the doctor at the Medical College Hospital did not think it necessary to keep her there.—Indian Daily News.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND AT POONA.—The Punjabee Kurmallie, who committed the murder of his wife in broad daylight in Bhowanee Pait, and who confessed his guilt before the city magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, has been found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the acting Session Judge R. Pinhey, Esq., to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature.—Poona Observer.

REGIMENTAL BRAHMO SOMAJ.—Through the exertions of Jemadar Appava Pillai and Subadar Major and Sirdar Bahadoor Veeraswamy Pillai, a Brahmo Somaj has been established among the sepoys of the 36th Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Thayetmyo. It was opened on the 25th ultimo. Service is conducted every Thursday evening. A correspondent informs the Indian Mirror that the Somaj is steadily progressing. This is the first instance of a Brahmo Somaj in the native army. We hope the other native regiments will follow the example.

THE 19TH NATIVE INFANTRY.—A havildar of No. 1 company, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, memorialised His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, yesterday, praying that he may be restored to his post as he had nothing to do with the mutinous conduct of the men of No. 1 company. His grounds of appeal are, that he has had thirty-nine years' service and bore a good character under his superior officers, and that on the day the men disobeyed the orders of lawful command, he was in charge of the guard on duty and had not in any way disobeyed any orders.—Madras Athenæum.

A CHANCE FOR SHIKAREES.—Our shikaree readers, such at least as reside in the vicinity of Conjeveram and Wallajahbad, have now a chance of exhibiting their prowess and bringing their sporting batteries into play again, as authentic information has reached us regarding the appearance of a couple of full-grown cheetahs who have taken up their quarters upon the bund of the large Mamundoor tank in the east end of the Arcot taluq, and only five miles distant from Conjeveram. The brutes have been seen by several natives in broad daylight during the past two months, and already a number of large and small cattle have fallen a prey to their hungry jaws. The foot track which leads from Conjeveram to Trivettoor over the tank bund is now deserted, as no travellers venture to take that direction, preferring to keep to the safer though more circuitous high road.—Madras Athenæum.

LOAFERS AT ALLAHABAD.—It is high time Allahabad saw the Vagrant Act in force. On Monday last no less than three loafers were brought up charged with being drunk and riotous in the public roads: one of them was the notorious Cunningham who was sentenced to a month of hard labour in the Nynee jail; another on inquiry was found to be possessed of eighty rupees and banked forsooth with the Bank of Bengal. This last made his way on Saturday night in a state of intoxication into several bungalows and vociferously demanded the loan of one rupee till Monday morning. He ended his career by terrifying a sick lady with his maudlin entreaties for this one rupee, which he seconded by a so-called quotation from "his friend and true poet Sheridan:" the quotation being—

"'Tis twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Portia's words attributed to Sheridan, and borne on the lips of a half naked and quite unkempt drunkard, is indeed the step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

A WOULD-BE MURDERER ARRESTED.—A native, of the mehter caste, serving at the Museum, had a quarrel with his wife on account of her having bestowed her affections on another man. He bought a sheath knife, and, after sharpening it, concealed it about his person. He told a fellow servant, to whom he always confided his secrets, of his determination to kill his wife and the man who had dishonoured him, and then to destroy himself. "This is the last time I will see you," said he to his friend. The man had not gone far when his friend followed him, and, meeting the first policeman on the road, told him of the man's determination, of the knife he had concealed about his person. The policeman ran up to the man, and demanded from him the knife. "What knife?" said he, "I have not taken the knife." "But I want the knife you have concealed about your person," said the policeman. "I have nothing about my person." The guardian of the peace, however, found the knife, and took possession of it. Strange to say that the man made no secret of what he intended to do, and confessed to the police that, had his friend not betrayed him, he should certainly have committed the double murder and suicide.—Indian Daily News.

A MURDERESS ADMITTED AS QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.—About the end of May last, a woman of the Palli caste living at Kalpakam, a village near Doosy in the Arcot taluq, was arrested and arraigned before the sub-magistrate of Arcot on a charge of administering arsenic to her husband and thereby causing his death. Her accomplices in the foul deed were one of her paramours, of which it appears she had several, and a native doctor who purchased the arsenic at Conjeveram and delivered it to the woman. The poison was administered to the deceased in drinking water served to him by his wife who, in her anxiety to carry out her purpose as speedily as possible, gave him within the space of twelve hours the four doses which she was instructed to administer over as many days. The poor man died after two days of intense suffering and his body was immediately burnt by his murderers and his bones and ashes buried lest the poisonous metal should perchance be discovered in the remains. Upon enquiry into the case the sub-magistrate found it necessary to admit the woman herself, who pleaded instigation and coercion, as Queen's evidence against her accomplices. She was accordingly granted a pardon, and the other prisoners have been committed to stand their trial at the Sessions Court at Chittoor.—Madras Athenæum.

A DARING THIEF.—On last Friday night, a most daring attempt was made by a thief to rob Mrs. Heely, proprietress of the boarding establishment, No. 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta. Mrs. Heely had retired as usual, placing her keys and a gold watch and chain under her pillow. The thief had evidently known or been made acquainted with the situation of the house, and where the lady kept her watch and chain. He stole into the room and tried to lay his hands on the articles, when Mrs. Heely awoke, and finding a man at her bedside, she screamed, and immediately got out of bed. The villain, to prevent her from giving the alarm, leveled a blow at her face, which fortunately had not the desired effect, having simply grazed the side of the lady's face. Mrs. Heely's cries awoke the lodgers of the house, as well as the door keeper, who saw the thief coming towards the gate. Seeing the latter at his post, he turned back and endeavoured to make his escape from the back of the house. Inspector Reid, who was on his rounds at the time, was attracted to the spot by the noise, and the neighbours were also roused from their slumbers and were on the alert. The thief finding himself hemmed in on all sides, threw himself into the tank and swam up to the wall which divide Mrs. Heely's house from the next; when he got there he found, to his surprise, that the people there were ready for his reception. He swam back, and finding the police on the other side, tried to evade them by keeping himself afloat. He continued swimming from one side of the tank to the other for nearly half an hour, much to the amusement of the gentlemen of the house, till, finding himself quite exhausted, he quietly resigned himself to his fate. Mrs. Heely was unable to attend and give her evidence on Saturday last.—Indian Daily News.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

(Madras Times, June 26.)

HAS the attention of Government ever been drawn to a notice that appears in our columns with great regularity generally two or three times a week? It runs somewhat as follows: "Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Letchami, the wife of Ramasawmy, whose body was found floating in a well. In the course of the evidence it was shown that the deceased had been suffering for some days from colic, and that being no longer able to endure the agony, she had thrown herself into the well. Verdict accordingly." Now, there is a grim grotesqueness in poor Letchami seeking a quietus for her sufferings in the bottom of a well. But perhaps it is not impertinent to ask, what other means were tried before the deceased took advantage of this dernier ressort? In not a few instances it will be found that Letchami had consulted the family doctor, and that he, by means of charms and medicines potent and complex, and sometimes by means of instruments used forcibly if not skilfully, had really been the cause of those sufferings which led to her death. This opens up the whole question of native doctors and their qualifications. Surely the time has come when the Government should require something more than impudence, ignorance, charlatanism and reckless daring as the qualifications of those men to whom are entrusted the health and lives of the natives of this country. It is true that medical officers, both superior and subordinate, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land; but their influence rarely extends to the rural population, and even in large towns the circle of their influence is very circumscribed. There are several reasons why respectable Hindus shrink from our dispensaries. They do not like being kept waiting, in some instances, for hours before being attended to. They consider themselves polluted and degraded in having to associate in the waiting room with people of lower caste. They have an abhorrence of taking medicine out of the vessel which is common to all; and there is a widespread notion that European doctors do not understand, and the European system of medicine is not suited, to the constitutions of natives. Thus it comes to pass that the great masses are left to the tender mercies of ignorant empyrics, whose remedies are often worse than the diseases they are intended to cure.

In this presidency alone there are at least 50,000 native doctors. The whole of their professional education consists in the knowlege of a few slogas from medical shasters. Their ideas on anatomy are both original and curious. One gentleman who was considered the fashionable doctor of the neighbourhood, with that calm confidence which only prosperity can give, assured the present writer that the liver is situated in the back part of the head! In anything but the most common diseases, their diagnosis is confused and at fault; sometimes they make a happy guess; but in all cases there is something majestic in the authoritive display of their professional powers. There are nine vayus or "airs," said to be present in different parts of the body, and it is to the abnormal condition of these that most diseases are ascribed; they are either too hot or too cold, or too dry, or too moist. If they break out into rumblings, then these are the mutterings of an imprisoned snake. If none of these causes will account for the symptoms, then some little imp of a devil must have got inside, and is proving himself a most unruly lodger. And so he is anathematised and exercised in the most orthodox manner by "bell, candle and book." Generally this gentle enticement is of no avail, and the wretched imp has to be driven forth vi et armis. Not long ago we saw a poor fragile girl with that sad, fixed, and passionless stare which is so characteristic of confirmed epilepsy. Her body was seamed and pitted with innumerable scars of burns. They had been trying to drive the devil out by fire, but being accustomed to heat he was not frightened thereby, and so now they were trying heavy blows from thick sticks. We saw the weals on her back and arms—the poor girl was dying, not of the disease but of the treatment!

The Hindu science of medicine, like the other sciences of India, has undergone a degradation similar to that which the palpitating, sensitive organism of prehistoric ages have undergone in the process of fossilisation—their general outlines are preserved, but they have sunk into inorganic matter. The ancient writings of Charaka on medicine, and Susruta on surgery have been considered as divinely inspired, and no one has been heretical enough to add to them. There has been no attempt to improve perfection, just as in western medicine for centuries no one had the temerity to doubt the infallibility of Celsus. The knowledge of anatomy possessed by Susruta was pretty accurate, and had evidently been derived from actual dissection, in fact directions are given for dissecting the human body. "By this the different corporeal parts of the body will be exhibited; but the life of the body is too etherial to be distinguished by this process, and its properties must therefore be learned from holy medical practitioners, and by prayers to God, by which, conjoined with the exercises of the reasoning and understanding faculties, conviction will be certain." It is often asserted in our day by high caste natives that their sacred writings will not permit them to dissect. This, however, is not the case. For Menu, the great legislator, an authority which no Brahmin will gainsay, says (85), "one who has touched a corpse is made pure by bathing," and again (77), "should a Brahmin touch a fresh human bone he is purified by bathing; and if it be dry by stroking a cow, or by looking at the sun, having sprinkled his mouth duly with water."

The treatise on operation surgery shows both caution and practical acquaintance with the subject on the part of the writer. Prominence is given to the operation for making an artificial nose, because "so many criminals have their noses taken off by the rajahs." European surgeons in cases of lithotomy have lately reverted to the very same mode of operation as the one described with care and minuteness in the Hindu treatise 1,400 years ago. In the writings, both of Charaka and Susruta amidst many crudities there is much that is shrewd, interesting, and useful. But the native doctors are totally unacquainted with these writings, no guarantee is required from them, and the most of them display no proof that they are acquainted with the most elementary knowledge of the very first principles of the science of medicine. This was not always so. In ancient times no one could practice medicine without passing an examination and receiving the authority of the rajah: and any one practising "being ignorant of the nature of disease, and taking money, was to be punished by the rajah as a thief." Now surely it is not asking too much of the enlightened Government of the present day, that it should afford to the ignorant and suffering masses of the country at least as much protection against imposition and quakery as their ancient rulers did, and now, that the Local Funds Bill is just coming into operation, is fitting opportunity for taking action in the matter. Every native doctor should be required to register. The local dispensaries and hospitals should be utilised by giving instruction in medicine and surgery. Books, bearing on these subjects should be printed in the vernaculars in language simple and easy to be understood. Is it not discreditable and almost incredible that there is no systematic course of lectures on medicine delivered in the vernaculars throughout the whole of this presidency?

BALLAD FOR THE TIMES.

CAPTAIN SWORD, SENIOR CAPTAIN OF THE ——TH, TO HIS BROTHER

1
For sixteen years I've served the Queen, and still one longed-for prize
In deadly climes, and chance of war, has charmed my longing eyes.

2
'Twas this that in some far off time, perchance some distant land,
I'd call the dear old corps my own, to govern and command.

3
And now the dream seemed near, when Rumour [illegible] my fancy fooled,
'No one may rise to Major in his regiment,'—'tis ruled."

4
I love my work, I've read and studied, done the best I knew.
'Tis not a boast—so sorely pressed, the truth is but one's due.

5
I'm poor enough, but what care I, the life is worth its price,—
If cash could break this bitter law, I'd spend it in a trice.

6
I've served abroad, yet join afresh some Indian troops it may be,
An interloper I to them, and what are they to me!

7
While "Ours" has not a record, not a tale I could not tell,
I've known them, now for many a year, and known my men as well.

8
I know each gift upon our board, each memory of our Mess,
And do they think I'll work the more, with all these thoughts the less?

9
They prate of "general interest in the service," but forsooth,
I answer human nature will be heard—no novel truth.

10
Just ask them, won't each M.P. swear his own Club's far the best,
His country, horses, dogs, what not, are finer than the rest?

11
Nay, say he likes a pretty face where'er it can be seen,
There's somewhere one he values most, and cherishes as queen;

12
My regiment's my club, my wife, my home, my all in one,
And losing that, what's left,—how choose some new distasteful line?

13
You too will say they've spoilt our lives, nor is our loss their gain:
We can but sell, and settling down, we'll break our swords in twain.

14
And hang them up as relics of the brave old days gone past,
When soldier's chivalry yet lived, a thing too bright to last.

—Pioneer.

ST. JOHNSTOUN

A CRY FOR AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LOOSHAIS.

As regards the expedition against the Looshais it is thought that Lord Napier of Magdala's apprehensions "stop the way." If there are imperial reasons why an expedition beyond the north-eastern frontier should not be undertaken this year, well and good; but no mere dread of incurring the responsibility of having urged measures certain to prove costly, should prevent the expedition being undertaken. Putting aside the good policy of teaching the tribes a lesson they would not forget, the rescue of the British subjects held in captivity by them should make the despatch of a force to scour their districts, a point of honour with the Government of India. It has been estimated that, from the Chittagong districts alone, no less than fifteen hundred native subjects of England are held in captivity by the tribes!—Calcutta Examiner.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(Englishman.)

WE stated in a paragraph a few days ago that it would be a boon to the married officers whose regiments are to form part of the proposed camp of exercise at Delhi if the list of those regiments were published. We believe that the delay is owing to the sanction of the Imperial Government not having been received as yet regarding the proposed camp. When this has been done, we have no doubt that Lord Napier, with his well-known consideration, will cause the list to be published without delay. To issue a list in the present unsettled state of matters would only lead to misunderstanding.

The camp, according to present arrangements, is proposed to assemble at Delhi for two months, from 15th December next.

SECOND BATTALIONS FOR NATIVE CORPS.

WE were certain that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would not have allowed the commands of the 6th, 23rd, and 35th Regiments of Native Infantry to remain so long vacant, unless very special reasons existed for the delay. We now hear that a project is before the authorities to increase the number of officers and men in native corps by the addition of second battalions, with one permanent commandant. We are not, at present, in a position to enter into details, but any scheme which will tend to do away with the present system of officers doing general duty at stations, and in place thereof post them to the different regiments of the native army already so under-officered, will be a move in the right direction. Although there may be fewer commands to distribute amongst the higher grades, the efficiency and general good of the service will be increased by the change.—Englishman.

THE AMERICAN RATE OF INTEREST

MR. WELLS has lately written to the New York Nation an interesting letter on the subject of the probable rate of interest in the United States during the next quarter of a century. His conclusion is that for that time "without such a condition of general disturbance and revolution in Europe as would endanger the safety of investments in that country, the average rate of interest for the United States as a whole will not be less than seven per cent. If the National or State Government are able to borrow for less in their own markets, it will be because of the offer of compensating advantages, for the reduction, either in the way of security, exemption from taxation, or facility of conversion." The view, we think, will commend itself to those who look merely at the general condition of America, though they may not be disposed to subscribe to all Mr. Wells's reasons, especially those connected with the supposed rate of interest in Europe. The United States, as a new country fully of untouched resources, and of immigrants and other labourers who have little or no capital, is likely, for some time to come, to be a country in which capital will be in great demand. In other words, the current rate of interest will be seven per cent., or some such figure, which is a good deal above the standard in old countries which have much superfluous capital. The only chance of altering the effect of the native scarcity of capital would be a large importation from abroad; but this is hardly likely on a scale sufficient to make any material difference. Even to capitalists in England notwithstanding the closeness of our business and other relations, America is a distant country; and the feeling of remoteness which attaches to investments there will long prevent the diversion of a large capital from employment nearer home. There are also some justifiable causes of distrust in lending to American corporations or public companies, in the corruption of some of the State judiciaries. At a distance it is hardly possible to discriminate between States; and unfortunately the most corrupt judiciary is that which has jurisdiction over their commercial capital, through which naturally most of the foreign investments would be made. Until the judiciary is purified, there is not likely to be any such importation of capital into the United States as would otherwise take place, though we doubt even then if the importation would much lower the rate of interest.—Economist.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

(Cape Standard and Mail, April 4.)

THE attitude assumed by the President of the Free State, with respect to the diamond-fields, has created surprise from one end of the colony to the other. If there are any who believe in omens they will be interested in hearing that while Sir Henry Barkly was making his entry into Bloemfontein, the carriage in which he and President Brand were riding was upset beneath a triumphal arch on which was displayed the word 'Welcome.' The High Commissioner received a severe cut on the head which bled freely, and Mr. Brand was a good deal shaken. Both, however, were present at a public dinner on the evening of the same day. Soon after his arrival at Bloemfontein, Sir Henry submitted to President Brand that the questions in dispute with respect to the diamond-fields should be referred to arbitration. This offer was declined, but the President proposed that the question whether the British Government was at liberty to enter into a treaty with a native tribe, in the face of existing conventions, should be referred to the King of Holland, or the President of the United States. This proposal was one the High Commissioner could not entertain, and previous to leaving the Free State Sir Henry Barkly intimated that Mr. Campbell, the Special Magistrate on the fields, was the only person authorized to receive the fees payable by the diggers, and that he would be supported in the performance of that duty. The announcement caused considerable excitement at Bloemfontein, and the President at once proceeded to call out a Commando of 1,000 men, for the purpose of supporting the authority of the Free State on the diamond-fields. In the meantime the diggers, having been warned not to pay the customary dues to any other person than the Special Magistrate, applied to Mr. Campbell for advice as to the course they should adopt. The reply was that they must be prepared to act on the defensive, and that if any British subjects were ill-treated by any Free State authority, they must make immediate application to the Governor for protection.

At this time Sir Henry Barkly was in the colony, and on the 20th ultimo he wrote to the President, informing His Honor that after parting as they did, the best of friends, he was much surprised to learn from the papers and from common report that an armed force of 1,0[illegible] men, together with four pieces of artillery, had been moved by the Government of the State towards the diamond-[illegible] His Excellency says he cannot look upon such a [illegible] in any other light that as a positive intention [illegible] war against H. M. the Queen of England," [illegible] force will certainly be met by force; that President [illegible] and all who have recently come into the country [illegible] all intents and purposes, British subjects unabsolved from their allegiance; that the Convention of 1851 cannot possibly be strained so as to absolve any who have come over here since that time; that H. M. Government are clearly of opinion that the claims of Waterboer to the disputed territory on this side of the Vaal are the strongest, and therefore, till it has been decided "by competent authority" to the contrary, the Free State must be held to be in the wrong, though, to the astonishment of His Excellency, the Government of this State attempts to shift the blame on to the shoulders of the British Government. The Governor feels it his duty to warn His Honor and all interested, while there is yet time, against embarking in such "a vain and ruinous contest;" that he feels in duty bound, and shall, "with all the force at his command," do his utmost to protect British subjects from molestation while in the exercise of their lawful calling in the country still in dispute along the banks of the Vaal, and that if hostilities should ensue, the Free State must take the consequences.

President Brand's letter in reply to that of the Governor, states that the Commando is not sent into the fields with any hostile intention. It is, at any rate, understood to be in Bloemfontein, and a letter has been received in town, from one who occupies a good position in the State, in which it is announced that it is contemplated to increase the Commando to 4,000 men. The Governor, however, has taken measures to prevent mischief being done to the diggers. The Special Magistrate is supplying them with arms and ammunition. Two hundred and fifty Uniders [illegible] sent from Cape Town to the fields. His Excellency has [illegible] all the available ammunition on the frontier to [illegible] once removed to Hope Town, and, not liking it to be [illegible] through the country without an escort, has ordered [illegible] addition of 400 men to the present F. A. M. Police, which under any circumstances, His Excellency considers should be added to the strength of that force.

LADY STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.—We understand that eleven ladies are now studying medicine in Edinburgh, and that several others are industriously preparing for the autumn examination in arts, when two more scholarships are to be offered for competition. It is a somewhat curious instance of compensation, that since the Hope Scholarship was refused to its rightful winner, and since so many other difficulties have been thrown in the way of all the ladies, numbers of friends have come forward to offer these special scholarships for the encouragement of those who are met by such special and unusual hindrances. When once [illegible] tion passes the bounds of fair-play, it is pretty [illegible] awaken partisanship no less determined, and [illegible] here.—Scotsman.

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THE TOTAL VALUE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.

Messrs. Denham Robinson and Robert R. F. Davey, of the War Office, have prepared an estimate showing the probable cost of an immediate payment of the value of Army Commissions. They estimate the total regulation value of the commissions of all effective officers at £7,162,424. If the proposal be that the payment should stop here, the over-regulation prices being left for private arrangement between officers, this sum is the total for effective. If, however, besides the payment at once Government should pay the over-regulation when the officers quit the service hereafter, the payments would be £7,162,424 down for regulation prices, and £2,821,912 for over-regulation, spread in a diminishing series over about twenty-five years—in all, £9,924,336. The present value of all the estimated payments for effective commissions under the Government proposal is, with money at 3½ per cent., £6,821,113, while under this suggestion it is £9,517,303, showing an additional charge, for effective only, of £2,696,190 over the Government proposal. If it be proposed that Government should pay the officers on half pay the regulation price of their commissions, without cancelling the half pay, the cost of thus paying officers, on permanent half pay would be approximately £1,925,000, and those on temporary half pay £632,084.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE GERMAN LOSSES AND GAINS IN THE WAR.

The German losses turn out to have been in killed, wounded, and missing, 47,662, viz., 1,167 officers and 15,221 men killed, 1,833 officers and 27,417 men wounded, and 15 officers and 2,000 men missing. The gains of the war, on the other hand in trophies and prisoners, are so considerable as to be unique in history. The *Breslauer Zeitung*, with patriotic pride, enumerates the long list, which it compares with our paltry acquisition in the Crimea, and those of the French in Italy. By this account the last three Prussian campaigns have been wonderfully prolific of such memorials of victory, and present a strange contrast to former wars. Thus at the Alma we took 2 colours and 2 guns; at Inkerman we lost 3 guns, and at the storming of the Malakoff we captured 1 standard and 31 guns. The number of prisoners in the campaign did not exceed 6,000. The entire spoils of the French in 1859 consisted of 3 colours, 26 guns, and 16,000 prisoners. The Prussians, on the other hand, took at Duppel 19 colours, 119 guns, and 3,400 prisoners; at Alsen, 13 colours, 99 guns, and 2,494 prisoners; at Koniggratz, 7 colours, 161 guns, and 19,800 prisoners—altogether in 1866, 13 colours, 208 guns, and 48,590 prisoners. At Wissembourg, 2 colours, 1 gun, and 800 prisoners were captured; at Worth, 2 eagles, 34 guns, 6 mitrailleurs, and 4,000 prisoners; at Beaumont, 8 eagles and colours, over 60 guns, and 20,000 prisoners; at Sedan, 400 guns and mitrailleurs, and 80,000 prisoners, with all their colours; at Metz, 56 eagles, 600 guns and mitrailleurs, and 170,000 prisoners. Altogether, exclusive of the capitulation of Paris, the late war has yielded over 120 eagles and colours, 6,400 guns, and 374,998 prisoners, to which ought to be added 84,000 interned in Switzerland and 6,000 interned in Belgium. The capitulation of Paris has added other 170,000 prisoners, the number of trophies being not yet accurately stated. The *Breslauer Zeitung* is wrong in some points. We lost no guns at Inkerman. The Allies took, in the same way that the Prussians "took" guns at Metz and Paris, many hundreds of cannon in Sebastopol.

THE PAPAL EMISSARY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The correspondent at Constantinople of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 14th instant, says—

"The mission of Mgr. Franchi and his proceedings in the embassies still form the principal subject of conversation in political circles here. It is said that the chief object of his negotiations with the Porte, now that his attempt to conclude a Concordat has failed, is to obtain the concession that the possessions of the Roman Catholic Church and the charitable institutions in the whole of the Ottoman Empire should be unalienable except with the permission of the Holy See. This would practically amount to a renunciation by the Porte of one of its most important rights, and it is therefore hardly likely that Mgr. Franchi will succeed in his undertaking. Another matter which he has been negotiating about shows how cautiously he is feeling his way on this very uncongenial soil. He wishes that in his capacity of Papal nuncio he may be given the foremost place in the Corps Diplomatique, as is done in Roman Catholic countries; and in order to obviate any remonstrance on the part of Russia, he paid a State visit to General Ignatieff before any of the other ambassadors. Shortly after he addressed an official note to the General, in which he touched on the question of precedence. The General replied in a private letter that in view of the interruption of diplomatic relations between Rome and St. Petersburg, he could not enter into any official correspondence with Mgr. Franchi, and that in any case he could not interfere in the matter in question, as the usage in such cases is defined by a regulation which the Porte alone has the right to alter. I may here add that the soirees at the Russian embassy are now more frequent and brilliant than ever, and that they are much visited by the high Turkish functionaries, especially as the ambassador treats them with marked distinction. After receiving the order of St. Andrew from the Emperor of Russia, the Sultan presented to General Ignatieff with his own hand the order of the Osmanli."

GERMANY AND HELIGOLAND.

The following letter appears in the *Globe*, under the signature of C. Eldy:—

Will you allow me to call your attention and that of your readers, to a statement made by the London correspondent of the *Northern Post*, to the effect that the Germans seriously anticipate the annexation of Heligoland, and that Mr. Gladstone is "in no way unfavourable to the plan?" What does this mean? It is the proposed surrender of an island which, though insignificant in itself and unfortified, is, by reason of its singular position, one of the most important outworks of England—one likely in the future to be more essential to the maintenance of our commerce, our power, even our national existence, than Malta or Gibraltar; for its position, being almost equi-distant from the four German rivers, the Jahde, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eider, would enable a squadron stationed there to watch all the great German ports from which we might be threatened in the event of war, viz., those of Jahde, Bremen, Hamburg, and Tonning; to intercept communications between them, and so prevent the assembling of a fleet and collecting of transports for the purpose of invasion; whilst the submarine cable which connects Heligoland with our own shores would give instant information and warning of an expedition which might get to sea from any of these ports. Moreover, the position has become doubly important now that the Germans are known to be engaged in the construction of a ship's canal across the province which they have acquired from Denmark, for the purpose of connecting their great naval port of Kiel and the whole of the Baltic with the German Ocean at Tonning, for this will soon give a ready exit to both the German and the Russian Baltic fleets in the immediate neighbourhood of the ocean ports of Germany. These simple facts are, I think, conclusive as to the necessity of retaining Heligoland, however willing Mr. Gladstone may be to relinquish it. The very idea of surrendering so important an outpost at the same time that we are deeming it necessary to our own security to spend millions in the vague hope of rendering our home force a more perfect machine than it now is, is so preposterous, that I doubt whether the most thorough slave of the Government whom the House contains would venture to support such a proposal when it is placed in its proper light. [illegible] Government is apt to presume too much on the prevailing ignorance with regard to the importance of foreign possessions.

A MILLION BLUNDERS.

We yesterday quoted a letter sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. Charles Reade with the above title. The following is another letter by Mr. Reade in continuation of the first:—

It is a sure [illegible] man is not an artist, if, instead of repairing his defects, he calls an intellectual superior to counteract them. The fire-escape is creditable to its inventor, but disgraceful to the builders. They construct a fire-trap without an escape, and so their fellow-citizens must cudgel their brains and supply the builders' want of intelligence and humanity by an invention worked *from the street*. The fire-escape can after all save but a few of the builders' victims. The only universal fire-escape is—The rational roof.

To be constructed thus: Light iron staircases from the third floor to top floor and rational roof. Flat roof, or roofs, metal covered, with scarcely perceptible fall from centre. Open joists and iron girders, the latter sufficiently numerous to keep the roof from falling in even though fire should gut the edifice. An iron-lined door surmounted by a skylight; iron staircase up to this door, which opens rationally on to the rational roof. [illegible] cistern or tank on roof with a force-pump to [illegible] the roof in fire or summer heats. Round the [illegible] rails set firm in balcony, made too hard for [illegible], and surmounted by spikes. Between [illegible] houses a partition gate with two locks and [illegible]. Bell under cover to call neighbour in [illegible] emergency.

[illegible] offered by "*the* rational *roof*:"—

[illegible] chimney stacks not needed.

[illegible] smoking chimneys cured out of ten. There [illegible] people at hand to make the householder believe his chimney smokes by some fault of construction, and so they gull him into expenses, and his chimney smokes on—because it is not thoroughly swept. [illegible] faithful servant on to the rational roof, let him [illegible] chimney-sweep's brush at the top of every [illegible] before you pay a shilling, and good-bye smoky chimneys. Sweeps are rogues, and the irrational [illegible] their shield and buckler.

[illegible] The rails painted chocolate and the spikes gilt [illegible] mightily improve our gloomy streets.

[illegible] Stretch clothes' lines from spike to spike, and [illegible] a drying-ground for the poor, or for such sub[illegible] people as are sick of the washerwomen and [illegible] villany. These heartless knaves are now rotting [illegible] cambric and lace with soda and chloride of lime, though borax is nearly as detergent and injures nothing.

[illegible] A playground in a purer air for children that cannot get to the parks. There is no ceiling to crack below.

In summer heats a blest retreat. Irrigate and cool from the cistern; then set four converging poles, [illegible] over these from spike to spike a few breadths of [illegible]; and there is a delightful tent and perhaps a [illegible] view. If the Star and Garter at Richmond possessed such a roof, they would have made at [illegible] two thousand a year upon it, and perhaps have [illegible] their manager from a terrible death.

[illegible] each roof a little flagstaff and streamer to [illegible] with sparks of colour, and tell the [illegible] at home or not. This would be of [illegible] when once the rational roof becomes common, many a friend could learn from his own roof whether a friend was at home, and so men's eyes might save their legs.

8. In case of fire the young and old would walk out by a rational door on to a rational roof, and ring at a rational gate. Then their neighbour lets them on to his rational roof, and they are safe. Meantime, the adult males, if any, have time to throw wet blankets on the skylight and turn the water on to the roof. The rational roof, after saving the family which its predecessor would have destroyed, now proceeds to combat the fire. It operates as an obstinate cowl over the fire; and, if there are engines on the spot the victory is certain. Compare this with the whole conduct of the irrational roof. First it murdered the inmates; then it fed the fire; then it collapsed and fell on the ground floor, destroying more property, and endangering the firemen.

ROAD TRACTION ENGINES.

(*Times*, June 2.)

On Tuesday in last week the Duke of Sutherland, together with Earl Grey, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Chesham, Mr. John Fowler, C.E., Captain Moncrieff, Mr. James Caird, Mr. Thornton, of the India Office, Colonel Hawley, Captain Tyler, of the Board of Trade, and other gentlemen, visited the works of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, at Ipswich, for the purpose of witnessing experiments with road traction engines built for the Government of India on Mr. R. W. Thomson's patent. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Sandhurst, who had intended to be present, were prevented from joining the party.

We have already, on various occasions, described Mr. Thomson's system, and need only now repeat that its essential feature consists in the use of very broad wheels, which are covered by india-rubber tires four inches and a half in thickness. The tires may either be left unprotected, or they may be covered by an outer ring of steel shoes each about three inches wide. These shoes are bent down at each end so as to embrace the tire, and are then formed into an endless chain by means of connecting links, which leave intervals between the shoes of about an inch in width. The india-rubber is not only to some extent flattened upon the ground by the superincumbent weight, so as to give the wheel a large surface of contact, but it also adapts itself perfectly to all the inequalities of this surface, filling cavities and giving way to projections, in such a manner that the level of the axle is unaffected by either, and that the vehicle passes over the roughest road without any jolting. The sort of cushion thus constantly presented to the road has been likened to the foot of an elephant or camel; and its general effect is to render the wheel almost prehensile in relation to the surface over which it passes, and thus to give extraordinary facilities for ascending and descending the steepest gradients. The chain of steel shoes is found to interfere but little with these valuable properties; and at the same time to be, under certain conditions, of great use, not only as a protection, but by increasing the firmness of the hold. On a wet surface the india-rubber has some tendency to slip, and is also liable to be cut by sharp stones, which would produce no effect upon it when dry. The shoes furnish complete safety against both these liabilities, and they only slightly, and with reference to small irregularities, modify the power of the wheels to adapt themselves to the inequalities of the ground.

On Tuesday two different forms of road engines were shown in operation. One very powerful (14 horse nominal) specially designed for the Indian Government, and adapted for burning wood. Mr. Thomson devoted to the design of this engine several months of careful study; and, at the suggestion of Lieutenant Crompton, introduced into it modifications that have special reference to the wants of Indian traffic. Messrs. Ransomes have spared no pains in its construction; and the result is a piece of superb workmanship in every particular. It will form one of a set of four now being constructed by the same firm for the Indian Government, and intended to carry passengers and mails between Jhelum and Rawul Pindee. The introduction of the road steamer into the Indian service is due to the zeal and energy of Lieutenant Crompton, who, being greatly struck by what he had learnt of the invention, and impressed with its value for the purposes of Indian traffic, brought the matter before Government and induced them to order a road steamer, that its capabilities might be practically tested. He was aided in this by the support of Sir W. Mansfield, now Lord Sandhurst, who also recognized the important change that would be effected by the substitution of steam for animal draught on the common roads of India. In the beginning of 1870 an eight-horse power road steamer arrived, and, together with its train of omnibuses and waggons, was placed under Lieutenant Crompton's direction, to be employed for the transport of troops and stores. He worked it steadily for many months, and proved its capabilities (although it was not built for passenger traffic) by bringing troops a distance of 26 miles in 6½ hours. He also took it through the dried-up beds of rivers, and up and down steep inclines, and tested its endurance by running it distances of 80 miles at a stretch. By these means he so established the usefulness of the invention, that last autumn, at the desire of Mr. Monteith, the Post-master-General of India, he was deputed to superintend the construction of four road steamers, to be used in regular service for the transport of passengers and mails. Lord Mayo, who is always desirous to assist progress in India has taken much interest in the scheme, and has given it every encouragement.

The visitors on Tuesday found the first of the new engines for India, and the only one yet completed, standing ready to receive them. Attached to it was a large omnibus, also designed by Mr. Thomson, and constructed to carry 65 passengers. This omnibus runs upon only two wheels, of great width, and, like those of the engine itself, covered by india-rubber tires. Beside the large engine stood a smaller one, of eight horse power, a facsimile of that first sent out to be under Lieutenant Crompton's orders. This smaller engine was named "Colonist," and it drew an ordinary light waggon. Part of the casing of the larger engine had been removed, so that the machinery could be inspected, and the character of the workmanship was much admired by the many good judges who were present. Other road steamers in different stages of construction were also examined, and among them one which is being constructed for the Duke of Sutherland, and is to be employed also in ordinary agricultural work. The party then took their places in and upon the omnibus, and started for the race-course, the large engine leading the way, and being steered with perfect ease along narrow and winding streets or round sharp corners, and working steadily up a long steep incline where the gradient is about one in 11. The workpeople and residents had turned out in numbers to see the experiments, and the streets through which the train passed were gay with flags and mottoes. Every one who rode in the omnibus was struck with the perfect ease and smoothness of its motion. Its india-rubber tires were unshod, and hence, even when passing at a good pace over freshly-laid broken stone, not the slightest vibration was communicated to the vehicle or the passengers. The best test of this was that it was possible to write on the knee as steadily and firmly as if sitting in a room. On reaching the race-course the large engine and its omnibus were driven round at full speed, going up an incline of one in eight, down another nearly as steep, and running over the smooth grass with perfect freedom. The little "Colonist" was then taken somewhat further, along a narrow lane, and was steered through a gateway (which it cleared only by about an inch on either side) into a field of light, dry sandy loam, with a crop of wheat. This field was crossed by several large furrows or grips, and contained a deep oval pit, or hollow about 20 feet by 40, with steep shelving sides all round. The engine ran across the furrows, both at right angles to them and obliquely, without the slightest impediment or jerk; and it ran into, and across, and out of the pit, as readily and easily as on level ground. Either in descending or ascending it could be stopped instantly, kept still, and started again at pleasure, without showing the least tendency to slip, or to give up its tenacious hold of the surface. In the field it was turned and guided as easily as a Bath chair; and, having left before all the visitors had seen its performances, it turned in its own length in a narrow lane, and ran back through the gate to resume its evolutions. With the same engine an experiment was recently made at the request of Mr. Fowler, C.E., in imitation of the work to be done on the sugar estate of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. A cart, also mounted on wheels fitted with india-rubber tires, was coupled to the engine, and was loaded with planks to represent bundles of sugar canes. Such loads would have, in practice, to be dragged across trenches some feet deep, and a piece of ground as nearly as possible of a similar character was selected. Over this the engine ran with perfect ease; and the cart, thanks to its tires, followed it equally well. It was very remarkable to see on Tuesday how slightly the broad soft surface of the tire indented the light soil into which a foot would readily sink.

The change in road traffic which this mode of conveyance must in time bring about seems to be almost beyond calculation; and the invention, although still in its infancy, is already widely spread. We heard on Tuesday that a road steamer is now employed in conveying the granite for the new Mormon temple in Utah, and that a carrying company has been started to run the steamers between Pekin and Tien-tsin. A steamer, omnibus, and waggons are now building for this company; and, as this will be the first steam engine ever worked on land in China, its introduction may be looked upon almost as a political event, and certainly as being well calculated to soften Celestial prejudices and to pave the way for the introduction of railroads into the empire. Several road steamers have also been built for the Turkish Government, and are giving great satisfaction. One of them lately manœuvred with guns before the Sultan, who was highly interested and pleased with this last addition to the moving power of his artillery.

The ordinary fragility of india-rubber articles that are not in constant use may seem to justify a doubt as to the durability of the tires, on which everything depends. The fragility seems to have two main causes, adulteration and disuse. If adulteration is practised, the result will be worthless from the beginning; and even tolerably good specimens of rubber become brittle if left unused. Vulcanized india-rubber is not a chemical, but a mechanical mixture; and when long at rest it is liable to undergo destructive chymical changes which are kept at bay by employment. There are wheel tires on the luggage trucks at railway stations that have stood hard work for 20 years; and the tires of a road steamer which went to South Africa in 1868, and which was even for a time disused, have just been reported to be as good as new. The tires of the "Colonist" engine have done considerable work, and they still show the tool marks on their surface, while, in dry weather, even the sharpest flints are powerless to injure them.

The wisdom of the Legislature, while traction engines were still in their infancy, surrounded them with precautions, which are almost prohibitory of their use, and which might now with advantage be relaxed or set aside. The engines must not travel beyond a stated slow rate of speed, and they must be preceded by a person carrying a red flag. Now horses, or, at least, Ipswich horses, and probably all horses in places to which railways have penetrated, are quite familiar with steam-engines. But they entertain an unreasoning repugnance to the red flags, and our experience on Tuesday fully convinced us that if a horse or carriage accident should ever be brought about by a traction engine, the red flag will be largely concerned in th[illegible]ation.

A VISIT TO WOOLWICH ARSENAL

(*Daily News.*)

Of all the holiday sights perhaps there is none that opens the eyes of the multitude in greater wonder than the vast manufacture and storehouse of war which our peace-loving nation maintains on the banks of the Thames. If the British subject wishes to see for himself what his weapons and his means of defence are, and how his money is being laid out, this is the place where he will soon get a satisfactory answer. At least he will see what tremendous energy there is at work, and what gigantic results are produced, worthy indeed in this respect of the nation and its immense resources, but whether altogether satisfactory to the demand of efficiency with economy is another question. However, putting aside for the moment, or agreeing to, as the bankers say, "write off the bad debts" of past errors and extravagant speculation, we may at any rate congratulate ourselves on having emerged from the region of experiment and entered upon the solid ground of improvement.

The really important work which has lately occupied Woolwich is the forging of big guns for the navy and forts, and making carriages for them. It is, indeed, something wonderful to see bars of iron six inches thick and more than 100 feet long wound out of the furnace upon a roller as easily as a lady's curl upon her finger. Sometimes two together are curled in this way, so as to get them thick enough for the gun's jacket. They are next hammered close together, under the great Nasmyth hammer, and so welded into one tubular piece. The huge piece for the very thick body of the gun, with its trunnions to support it on the carriage, is built up in pieces welded by a tremendous apparatus of huge pincers, worked by a crane which lifts the mass from the furnace to the anvil. Some notion of the difficulties overcome in handling such a forging as this will be gained by knowing that the weight of these trunnion pieces is about nine tons. The heat of the great furnace is kept up, and the men are obliged to work in parties night and day, as when begun the work must be finished. It takes, however, not more than a week of this incessant forging to complete it. The enormous ring, with its side pieces like stumps of arms, has, when cool, to be conveyed to the lathe, to be shaved and pared into shape. Tramways lead to the lathe-room, and here are to be seen these immense pieces turning round as helplessly and steaming away like roasting ducks on a spit, with the cook in the shape of a very intelligent-looking artisan basting them with oil and water to prevent the heat burning the tool by the great friction. It all looks so easy from the perfection of the working that most people would pass by without exercising even that amount of doating inquisitiveness which old George III. showed when he asked over the dish of apple dumplings how on earth the apples got into them. How are these little lumps of about nine tons got into the lathe and suspended with such nicety between the two points on which they turn with such accuracy that the movement does not vary so much as the 10,000th of an inch? We confess to have been as much puzzled as the old King till our guide pointed up above to the travelling crane that ran backwards and forwards above the whole length of the workshop. The crane, so humorously named by the workmen because it seems to stretch its long neck out over anything that is to be lifted and dips down upon it with irresistible grip, has been enormously increased in power of late years by the application of steam and hydraulic power. In its way there is nothing more curiously fascinating than to watch how three or four of the commonest labourers, with one of these longnecked slender cranes, move guns of 12 to 25 tons weight from the ground and pile them one on the other as easily as if they were so many billets of wood. This is only one of the directions in which the whole plant of Woolwich gun factory has been revolutionized in the last 10 years from having to deal commonly with guns and gun carriages of more than three times the weight of the 68-pounders, and often more than six times that weight. The difficulty seemed at one time all but insurmountable; but we shall see it has been completely got over when we enter the gun carriage department. We have yet to see how the steel barrel is put into its iron jacket. Lying about the doors of the large workshops are to be noticed a good many solid cylinders neatly turned, about 10 or 15 inches diameter, and 8 or 9 feet long; these are for the barrels, and they are of the best steel that can be made. Steel making is a special trade, and it goes on chiefly at Sheffield, where the Woolwich authorities purchase their metal of Messrs. Firth, at the price of from £60 to £80 a ton. This seems a high price, but it is only half the price Krupp, the greatest foreign maker in the world, charges for steel of the same quality. The Government some time since obtained a tender from Krupp for steel at the price paid to Firth, but when the sample was tested it was found not up to the strength and quality required. All steel and iron used at Woolwich is tested with the greatest care, by means of a machine which applies by means of a system of levers and wheels, a pressure of many tons. In the test-room the tables are covered with thousands of neatly ticketed little cylinders, which have been broken, all duly marked and recorded in a book. The steel is tried for tension, crushing, and bending, and the steel employed in the guns is heated and placed in an oil bath, to give it certain qualities of strength, which it is considered are obtained in this way. The steel cylinders having had their oil bath are ready to have their jackets put on; but the jackets has been made to fit exactly, or rather a trifle too small; so how is it to be got on? The iron jacket is expanded by warming it, and the cylinder is then easily put in, being kept cool itself by a stream of cold water, otherwise it would lose its temper given by the oil bath, while the jacket contracts as it cools, surrounded by a circle of jets of cold water, and thus grasps the steel cylinder tightly.

The gun when formed of these annular sections, its middle trunnion piece and its breech piece all welded together, is next seen laid down and being bored out, and, after that, undergoing the rifling process, which consists in passing a long hollow rod, with a head something like a piston, armed with strong cutters which, as the rod is turned by the engine, cut into the sides of the bore as the rod is slowly withdrawn. The shavings are swept out by a stiff brush fixed round the end of the rifling rod, while a jet of water is poured right into the gun to keep it cool. So stringent are the orders now for the examination of the rifling of the guns, that the smallest roughness in the grooves about the bottom of the core where the stress of the explosion occurs is enough to condemn the gun. While looking at the process, some gutta-percha casts of a 12-ton gun, made by a contractor, were being carried past, and on examination these showed certain little lines which the experts pronounced fatal. Additional restrictions are now necessary, as it is found that the new pebble powder creates a degree of heat which is very searching to the metal. More desirable, scientifically speaking, would be a much quicker powder with a much stronger gun. To reduce the powder to suit the gun must be to lose power which is at hand.

Having got our big gun, the monster will be of no use unless it can be handled with rapidity and certainty. But as hydraulic cranes are simply impossible on board ship or in a fort, and as any number of men with the old handspikes and tackle would fail to move these huge weapons of modern naval warfare, some means were to be found for mounting them securely, and for working them as a gun must be to fight with it successfully. Not longer back than 1866, so weak were our ships, armed on the broadside, in this respect of being able to fight their guns with any sort of sea on, that the order given by the admiral of a squadron to man the guns and prepare to fire could not be obeyed. The captains of ships found that the guns could not be cast loose without becoming utterly unmanageable and dangerous to the men, and perhaps even to the ship herself. Admiral Warden reported of the Channel squadron that "the water poured in and out of the guns, the shot rolled overboard out of them, and one was followed by the cartridge; two of the guns got the better of the crew, and banged in and out of the ports with extreme violence, and two of the slides were damaged. The practice was wild in the extreme, nor did all the ships fire the prescribed number of rounds—the Bellerophon only two, which showed a manifest desire to get their guns secured again. It would have been utterly impossible to have gone to general quarters, or fought an enemy's ship." If this was the case with three and five-ton guns and carriages, it may be guessed what it would be with their 12, 18, and 25-ton guns and their heavy carriages. The problem has occupied all the best heads in the services for years past, as well as some of our ablest civil engineers. There are to be seen in the yard of the Gun-carriage Factory the various experimental carriages—that of Colonel Shaw, R.A., another the invention of Colonel Clerk, R.A., the head of the Gun-carriage Department, with a projecting prow to support the fore-part of the gun; and that of Colonel Inglis, R.E., which employs a long hydraulic buffer, against which the gun is driven by the recoil. All these, however, have been pronounced failures for some sufficient reason or other, and the carriage which has now been made for some time past and adopted generally in the Navy is that invented by Captain Scott, R.N., who is now the Admiralty superintendent of naval gun-carriages. These were first prominently brought into notice when the new experimental gun carriages, made at Woolwich for the 18-ton guns of the Hercules broke down, and the Admiralty directed Captain Scott to construct the carriages required on his plan. The Scott carriages for big guns, which are seen in various stages of construction in the carriage department, appear to be the only ones in progress. The Moncrieff carriage, which is intended for forts especially, is not visible. This carriage of Captain Scott's is a wonderfully compact and ingenious application of mechanical power; it combines the power of friction with the dead weight of the gun to attain the requisite resistance to the recoil within the short space of a six feet run. It would be impossible to give a perfect description of this apparatus without the aid of drawings, but it may be understood by explaining that the sides of the iron carriage run upon a slide like a railway rail, having teak-wood friction pieces, which are forced by a compressor acting as a break both on the upper and the side surfaces of this rail. Then, in addition, there are two sets of long wedge-shaped plates of iron at the sides of the carriage, and one set in the centre below the gun, between which work short wedge-shaped plates with the thin edge downwards, the reverse to the long plates, which have the thin edge upwards. The object of this simple contrivance is to facilitate the disengaging of the plates when the gun has to be returned to the porthole, and to utilize the weight of the gun as it recoils by making it press these wedges down in between the long plates which are squeezed together at the same time, or "set up," as the mechanics call it, by a lever handle acting on a strong clamp, which one man works with perfect ease. The immense power acquired by this simple and ingenious friction apparatus may be shown by the experiment of taking two books and placing the leaves of one in between those of the other in thin bundles, when the greater the pressure on the covers of the books, the more difficult will it be to draw one from the other. The carriage is of course anchored firmly to the side of the ship, and at the rear there is the rack-racer on the deck, by which the "training" of the gun is managed with great nicety by a very simple and easily-worked set of wheels, and two men at a winch, and the running out of the gun by an endless chain in the base of the carriage. These heavy guns are by this means worked with much fewer men, much greater rapidity, and with perfect safety and efficiency in a very rough sea. In the turret carriages a small hydraulic pump, let into the side of the carriage, acts on the press under the body of the gun, and raises the monster at pleasure bodily, so as to obtain an amount of elevation and depression in aiming which could not be got with such narrow ports. The ordinary elevation and depression, when the gun rests on its trunnions, is managed with perfect ease by a system of racks and pinions worked by one or two men. So little force is required for working these turret guns in this way, that a boy might do it; and on emergency, such is the power of the mechanical appliances that the gun could be fought with four or five men only. It is altogether the most wonderful triumph of simple mechanical means over inert weight and tremendous momentum ever achieved. We may consider this most difficult problem for the naval armaments has at last been solved, and that by a naval officer.

Great improvements have been going on recently in the gun-carriages for field pieces; they are now being made lighter and stronger. A most ingenious kind of nave has been invented for the wheels, made of gun metal, into which the spokes are fixed, or rather tightly jammed together, by means of triangular plugs or bolts, which fit precisely into the spaces between the shoulders of the spokes, and are then riveted through, the two metal discs of the nave forming a most compact and strong arrangement. Carriages with these wheels have been tested by firing at them 500 rounds of all sorts of missiles at fair artillery fighting range without being disabled.

Weapons of defence with us are of second-rate importance; but some of the very would-be-safe people may like to know that at Woolwich these receive their due attention. Passing along the wharf by the river, we came upon a rather large stack of what appeared to be portable soup packed in red canisters—certainly of large dimensions, but not so much out of proportion to the other gigantic things to be seen at the Arsenal. So that it was with no small surprise that we heard our guide call attention to these as "the torpedoes," which would have been passed by complacently enough as containing soup for our soldiers and sailors, instead of being physic for the invader. After all, however, the chances are, it is to be hoped, that these infernal machines will never operate for our defence; they are for a weak country, not for the mistress of the seas. When once the enemy of this little island can come smelling about our harbours, then good-bye to our national greatness—a million torpedoes would not save us then.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT [illegible]AYSWATER.

(CONCLUDED FROM [illegible].")

Upon Mr. Mansfield t[illegible], on the opening at Marylebone Police-court, June 1, Captain Davy, who bailed the prisoner at the first examination, asked permission to give an explanation of his conduct upon that occasion. He did not state, he said, that he was the husband of the prisoner. It was mentioned in court that the husband of Mrs. Davy was present. He entered the box, and gave his name as Captain Davy, and did not deny the statement. He felt that he had acted very improperly, and now came before the magistrate to apologize for his conduct. He had no idea at the time of the very serious nature of the circumstances which had since been proved in evidence, and he certainly had not the slightest idea of assisting in any way to frustrate the end of justice.

Mr. Mansfield said it was very proper that the explanation should be made, and he had no doubt publicity would be given to the statement by the Press.

Mrs. Flora Davy, alias Hannah Newington, aged 38, was placed in the dock at half-past 12, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. Frederick Graves Moon (son of Alderman Sir Francis G. Moon) on the 24th ult., at 23, Newton-road, Westbourne-grove. The interior of the court and the approaches to it were crowded from an early hour by persons of both sexes anxious to see the accused, who was brought from the House of Detention in the prison van.

Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, stated that as the inquest was not yet finished he should ask for a remand without producing any further evidence.

Mr. G. Lewis, jun., who defended the prisoner, concurred in thinking this would be advisable under the circumstances.

The prisoner was then remanded for a week.

Mr. Mansfield said he had received a letter from Mr. Lewis relative to what occurred at the first examination of the prisoner, and he had no hesitation in saying that he never charged Mr. Lewis with having intentionally deceived him in the matter.

Mr. Lewis replied that he was very much relieved to hear Mr. Mansfield say so, for he would not on any account have been guilty of any inaccuracy of statement.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. Lankester resumed the adjourned inquiry at the Princess Royal Tavern, Hereford-road, Westbourne-grove, on Thursday, 1st June.

Mr. Humphreys (of the firm of Humphreys and Morgan) appeared for the relatives of the deceased; and Mr. G. Lewis, jun., for Mrs. Davy. Superintendent Eccles, of the X Division, and Inspector Shore (of the Scotland-yard Detective Force) had charge of the case for the Commissioners of Police.

Miss Laura Pook, who was the first witness called, stated that she lived in Devonshire, and had been in London for about 12 months on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Dulin, of New Burlington-street. She had been staying with Mrs. Toynbee about a week before Mr. Moon died. She was Mrs. Davy's visitor, but as there was not room enough at the house in Newton-road she had a bedroom at No. 8, Monmouth-road, where Mrs. Toynbee lived. Witness and her cousin went to stay with Mrs. Davy because there was illness at the house in New Burlington-street. Witness and her cousin accompanied Mrs. Davy to the riding school on the Derby Day, and they all rode on horseback. They returned home about 5 o'clock, but witness did not see any one there. Instead of dining with Mrs. Davy they had tea in the billiard-room with Mrs. Toynbee. They did not always dine with Mrs. Davy. On the day in question they went into the dining-room to have dessert with Mrs. Davy and Mr. Moon. They stayed there about half an hour. Mrs. Davy and the deceased appeared to be on good terms. Witness had often seen Mr. Moon at Mrs. Davy's, but she could not say how often. He was on this occasion much the same as he had generally been. She only knew him as a friend of Mrs. Davy. Witness went upstairs from the billiard-room and saw Mr. Moon lying on the ground. He was alive then, but did not speak. Mrs. Davy was saying, "Oh, Fred, speak to me." She said nothing to witness about what had occurred; but begged her to run for a doctor. Witness went out, but finding that others were going she turned back, and at the servant's request went for a neighbour. She next saw Mrs. Davy in the drawing-room, and heard her say, "Oh, save him! Pray for him! I think I did it. Oh! I think I did it." Witness did not ask her how she had done it. When witness left the deceased and Mrs. Davy together at dessert there were no knives on the table. When she went down again she saw the basket of knives.

By Mr. Humphreys—Mr. Moon was joking while they were at dessert, and seemed to be in good spirits.

By Mr. Lewis—During the time she had been at Newton-road she had never seen any impropriety in Mrs. Davy's conduct. When Mrs. Davy was in the drawing-room crying and screaming, in a great state of excitement, she said, "I fear I did it," not "I think I did it." She did not hear the word "struggle" used by Mrs. Davy, who seemed unconscious of how it was done.

Miss Catherine Dulin said that at the time of Mr. Moon's death she had been staying in Monmouth-road about a week. She did not dine with Mrs. Davy more than twice. She thought that she and Miss Pook were to have dined at No. 23, Newton-road, on the day in question; the servant had told her so, but witness did not know why they did not dine with Mrs. Davy. When they went in to dessert witness had one glass of claret. Neither Mrs. Davy nor the deceased seemed to have drunk more than usual. They did not appear to be unusually excited. Witness volunteered to play on the piano, and went into the drawing-room, leaving the dining-room door open for Miss Pook, who followed her out of the room. They were not requested to leave the room. There was no quarrelling when witness left the dining-room. She was upstairs when she heard screams, and on going into the dining-room found Mr. Moon lying on the floor. She immediately ran to fetch a doctor. When she came back she saw Mrs. Davy in the drawing-room, and heard her say, "I fear I did it." Witness then ran out of the room.

By Mr. Humphreys—She went to Dover-street to a club to inform Captain Elliott of what had happened. He said, "I am afraid it will go hard with Flo;" and witness said she was afraid it would. The deceased was in good spirits at times on the evening in question, but he was changeable.

By Mr. Lewis—Witness had known Mrs. Davy for some years.

Mr. Lewis—Did you see anything in her conduct not strictly proper? The witness hesitating to answer.

Mr. Lewis asked—Has she always behaved like a lady?—Yes.

Witness had seen Mr. Pickford there both when Mr. Moon was present and absent, in the daytime and in the evening, until within a day or two of the fatal accident, and for a period of nearly 12 months. He played the flute and witness played the piano.

By a Juror—She was not related at all to Mrs. Davy, although she called her aunt.

Mary Ann Hele, housemaid to Mrs. Davy, said she had been at the house about eight weeks. She had seen Captain Davy there. He had slept at the house for about a week, and she believed that he slept with Mrs. Davy. Witness made two beds, one in Mrs. Davy's bedroom and one in the dressing-room for the nurse who attended her. She did not make an extra bed when Captain Davy slept in the house. Mr. Moon slept in the house on two nights. She was not aware that he slept with Mrs. Davy. On those occasions witness made an extra bed. Mr. Moon slept there on the Saturday and Sunday before the accident. Witness heard screams on the Wednesday evening, and ran upstairs into the dining-room, where she saw Mr. Moon lying on the floor. Mrs. Davy asked her to unfasten his things. Witness said she could not. She saw blood, and thought he had met with an accident.

By Mr. Humphreys—The screams attracted her notice; she heard no struggle before then. She could not recollect whether she told a policeman, who asked her what was the matter, that a gentleman had broken a blood-vessel.

Captain J. B. Bowes Elliott stated that he was formerly a captain in the army. He had been intimately acquainted with the deceased for about seven years. He had never known him bet more than a few pounds on a race. He was of a very cheerful disposition. He did not believe that he was subject to fits. He had dined at the house in Newton-road twice. The last time was about September. On that occasion Mr. Moon and Mrs. Davy left the billiard-room, and when it was getting late witness went upstairs and found them in the drawing-room, both very much excited. He asked the cause of the quarrel, and tried to calm them. After a little time he ascertained that Mr. Moon had wished to sleep there, but she said as he had given no previous notice she would not allow him to stay. They quarrelled for some time, and she said it was only the other night he insulted her going home. He denied this, and explained that they had driven home in a hansom cab, which she would not allow to be driven up to the door of the house, insisting upon alighting at the corner of the street. He seemed to think he was imposed upon in some way, and was very much irritated. He said to witness, "If you will meet me to-morrow in St. James's-street I will settle some money on her, and get rid of her." Witness told him he was quite right to do so if he could, but added that Mr. Moon had threatened to do so many times. They went on quarrelling, and Mrs. Davy said, "If you ever insult me again as you have done lately I will take your life," or "I will stab you," but the witness could not be sure which expression she used. Mr. Moon replied, "It is not your fault you have not done it already; you have tried to do so." She did not deny this, and made no answer. Mr. Moon and witness left the house together. Mr. Moon then declared he would have done with her, and that he would settle £3,000 or £4,000 upon her in a life annuity which, at 7 or 8 per cent., would give enough for her to live on.

By Mr. Lewis—He thought this was more than a lover's quarrel. Mr. Moon had frequently told witness that she had stabbed him on one occasion through the coat.

The following letter, produced by Mr. Lewis, bearing the date April 10 on the post mark, was in the handwriting of the deceased:—

"Monday, George-inn-yard, Southwark.

"My Darling,—It is now near four weeks, but Mr. Thwaites has not turned up. Percy is not going to Weymouth until the 5-20 train. I shall wait here in case he arrives, so, dearest, I shall not come to you this afternoon. I do hope you will nurse a little while, after what the Dr. says, and do, do, dearest. I must ask you to remember Fred loves you, and most dearly. So you must take care of yourself. I am going home to dinner, and perhaps may turn up this evening. Don't expect me after 10 o'clock. God bless you!

"Yours affectionately,

"Fred."

Witness used to call her "Flo" and "Mrs. Davy," but he had only seen her three times.

By Mr. Humphreys—When he spoke to Mr. Moon the next time he saw him about the settlement. Mr. Moon said, "I was too energetic; the associations of years cannot be done away with." Witness did not know Captain Davy.

Mr. William Henry Pickford, M.R.C.S., assistant-surgeon in the 1st Grenadier Guards, said he had known the deceased for 20 years. He was of a quiet, inoffensive, cheerful disposition. He was not engaged in betting transactions. Witness had on his behalf put £10 in one bet and £3 in another on the Derby, and that was the whole extent of his betting on the race. He had backed a mare called "The Pearl." Witness had seen a great deal of Mrs. Davy lately. He should call her a person of a violent temper. Mr. Moon had never, within witness's recollection, been subject to fits. They breakfasted together the morning of the 24th, at Mr. Moon's chambers in St. James's street; but he would not accompany witness to the Derby [illegible] anniversary of his mother's death. He said he should stay at his rooms, read the paper, smoke a cigar, and spend a quiet afternoon with "Flo." Witness never saw him again alive. Mrs. Davy and the deceased had frequently quarrelled in his presence. The last occasion was about four weeks ago, when witness was dining with them at Newton-road. They then quarrelled about some money which Mr. Moon had given her to pay some bills with, but which she had spent on something else. She said to the deceased, "You are always insulting me, and I can't stand it any longer. By heavens I will have your life some day!" On a previous occasion, when they were having luncheon together at Mr. Moon's chambers in St. James's-street, she said, "Fred, you know I am your wife," and he replied, "No, you are not; and what is more, you never will be as long as I live." She said, "How dare you speak to me so? You have insulted me before your friend Willy Pickford;" and added, "By Jove, I will stab you some day."

By the Coroner—Witness understood by the above conversation that she wished to make herself appear better than she was, but he believed that her husband Newington was still alive.

By Mr. Humphreys—On another occasion Mr. Moon rang the bell and asked for another bottle of champagne. She said, "How dare you order wine in my house?" He said, "It is not your house; I pay for it." High words ensued, and she threatened his life. Witness had tried for many years to induce his friend to give her up, but finding that the attempt was vain he had ceased during the last year to urge him to do so. He had seen the exterior of the wound and the clothes worn by the deceased, and he believed that the wound could only have been inflicted by a direct stab, delivered by another person. In witness's opinion no struggle could have arisen which would have caused the deceased to receive such a wound as he had by falling upon the knife.

By Mr. Lewis—He believed he was introduced to Mrs. Newington by Mr. Moon, at Brighton. She was then received in society, and visited at the house of witness's mother. He had met her there, but she was not staying in the house. He heard that she then lived in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, and he believed that his sisters had visited her then and gone to balls at her house. She was living with her husband, Mr. Newington. It was about that time that Mr. Moon became enamoured of her. Soon afterwards Mr. Newington disappeared, and she had been living more or less under the protection of Mr. Moon ever since. She was in the habit of calling witness "Willy," or "Flot," and he called her "Flo," or "River."

The Coroner—"Flow on, thou shining river,"—sometimes one end of the line, sometimes the other? (Laughter)—Yes.

By Mr. Lewis—In June or July, when he was staying at Warley, in Essex, he invited them to go down there, and they stayed at an hotel under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Moon. He visited them there, and had frequently joined them as Mr. Moon's guest when they were staying at hotels in different parts of this country and abroad.

Mr. Lewis—Were you trying to dissuade your friend from associating with this woman then?—No; I have told you I found it impossible, and gave up the attempt.

Mr. Lewis—Is this your letter, beginning, "My dear River," to this threatening woman?—Yes, but as it concerns a third person I do not wish it to be read.

Mr. Lewis said he would not mention the name of the third person referred to and read the following letter:—

"My dear River—I should much like to come to you to-morrow, but fear I shall not be back in time from the Derby. If I am I shall certainly be there by 10 o'clock, but don't expect me. If I should be too late I will come to 23 as soon as I can from Windsor on Thursday. (Witness—I expected to see Mr. Moon.) You will make me very angry if you tease poor dear little —— as you did last time we were together. I hope when I come again she will look more like herself. I want very much to have a chat with her alone, but there seems to be no chance of that, as somebody never can see whether they are wanted or not. I hope you have not overdone it.

"With love, yours,

"W. H. P."

When witness found out what sort of a woman Mrs. Newington was he declined all acquaintance with her some years since, and he did not renew the intimacy until 15 months ago.

By Mr. Humphreys—In consequence of a telegram he received at Windsor on Thursday from Mrs. Toynbee, saying, "Come immediately; fatal illness," he came to town and arrived at Newton-road about 2 o'clock. Knowing that Mrs. Davy had been ill, his impression was that she was dead. He found a policeman inside the passage, and Mrs. Davy, who came upstairs just then, dressed in a wrapper, shook hands with him and asked him if he had not heard the news about poor Fred. He told her that he had heard nothing, and she said that the deceased had got into one of his violent fits of temper, and burst a blood-vessel. She would not let him see the body, saying that there was to be an inquest, and that the police were in charge of the room in which the corpse lay, adding that he would learn all about it from the newspapers. He did not know the facts until he heard at his club what had happened.

The three policemen, whose evidence was taken at the police court on the first examination of the prisoner, and published in *The Times*, were examined, and

The Coroner then summed up the evidence, putting before the jury the three suppositions which had been raised—namely—1, that the deceased had committed suicide; 2, that he had fallen upon the knife by accident, either when the weapon was in his hand or in hers; and, thirdly, that she had, either fearing he was going to hurt her, or in a fit of passion, plunged the knife into him. It might become a question for the jury in the superior court to decide whether, being an habitual drunkard, she had, losing all power of self-control, committed the fatal act in a moment of temporary insanity, but this was not a question to be now considered. The attempt to show that she would be interested in his death had entirely failed, and all the evidence showed clearly that she repented almost as soon as she committed the deed, provided she did commit the deed.

The room was cleared, and the jury, after consulting together for about half an hour, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against the person known as Flora Davy."

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
	Ireland	Mar. 4
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1122	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1233	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22
491	Annie Fletcher	May 5
943	Ann Millicent	May 6
787	Moss Rose	May 11
873	Sea Queen	May 15
896	Glengairn	May 25
	FROM LONDON.	
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
915	Whiteadder	Apl. 28
1066	Medea	May 18
495	Valkyrien	May 18
816	Copenhagen	June 3
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1219	Arundel	Apl. 18
1391	Canute	Apl. 31
1277	Lalla Rookh	June 5
1292	Connemara	June 16
	FROM CLYDE.	
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1311	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1494	Centurion	Apl. 10
1472	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18
1300	City of Vienna	May 8
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8
1048	Knighton	May 11
1103	Eastern Belle	May 11
	FROM SHIELDS.	
1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1101	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21
1066	Glencora	May 24
	FROM CARDIFF.	
722	Sultana	May 26
	FROM RANGOON.	
535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
727	Luise	Apl. 18
	FROM TYNE.	
1181	Lady Rowena	Apl. 18
	FROM ST. NAZAIRE.	
814	Marie Gabrielle.	Apl. 24

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" " 12 " " 5 "

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